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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Points, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The Father of the Forest.

Now from these veins the strength of old
The warmth and lust of life depart;
Full of mortality behold
The cavern that was once my heart!
Me, with blind arm in season due,
Let the aerial woodman hew.

For not through mightiest mortals fall,
The starry chariot hangs delayed.
His axle is uncooled, nor shall
The thunder of His wheels be stayed.
A changeless pace His coursers keep
And halt not at the wells of sleep.

The South shall bless, the East shall blight,
The red rose of the Dawn shall blow;
The million-lilied stream of night,
Wide in ethereal meadows flow;
And autumn mourn; and everything
Dance to the wild pipe of the spring.

With oceans heedless round her feet
And the indifferent heavens above,
Earth shall the ancient tale repeat
Of wars and tears, and death and love;
And, wise from all the foolish past,
Shall peradventure hail at last

The advent of that morn divine
When nations may as forests grow,
Wherein the oak hates not the pine,
Nor beeches wish the cedars woe,
But all in their unlikeness blend
Confederate to one goldeir end—

Beauty: the vision whereunto.
In joy, with paintings, from afar.
Through sound and odor, form and hue,
And mind and clay, and worm and star—
Now touching goal, now backward hurled—
Toils the indomitable world.

—William Watson.

The First Class Passenger.

The midnight train was due to start in five minutes. The night was bitterly cold, a hard frost having set in shortly after dusk. The guard of the train appeared to feel the cold keenly; yet, instead of pacing the platform or bustling about to keep his blood circulating, he stood shivering in front of a first class carriage, looking miserable and dejected in the extreme.

His restless eyes had fixed themselves on the entrance to the platform, and a moment later, without any cherry "This way, sir," he silently, and in a manner which even at that time struck Mr. Yorke as peculiar, held up his arm as a signal. It was a signal which had been expected, for it was answered by a similar gesture from a tall, slender man, who came hurrying down the platform, pushing in front of him a bath chair.

The guard's agitation had visibly increased upon the arrival of this passenger, but the latter was cool, rapid in his movements, and as dextrous in his actions as if he had rehearsed them when he came to assist the guard in lifting the occupant of the chair into the carriage. Mr. Yorke saw that the invalid was a lady, well wrapped up in cloaks and shawls and heavily veiled.

The ride was without incident until five minutes after passing through Goodridge tunnel, the shout of a man instantly followed by another, which might have been the echo of the former, but that it was a distinctly different voice, interrupted the monotonous rattle of the train, and the driver shat off steam in response to a summons by the communication cord. At that instant the up express rushed quivering by.

The cries had both come from the off side, and putting his head out of the window, Mr. Yorke, as his eye grew accustomed to the darkness, found that the guard had already gained the footboard of the carriage from whence the alarm had presumably emanated. There were shouts from the guard to the driver, much giving of arms, and then the train backed slowly for a few hundred yards. There the guard and the passengers dismounted. Mr. Yorke followed suit. He saw at once that there had been a ghastly occurrence. The trunk of a woman was lying across the up line, and the head had been completely severed from it by the engine wheels of the up train.

Mr. Yorke's momentary view of the lady of the bath chair was sufficient to enable him to identify her as the victim of this midnight horror. The wraps were easily recognizable. Looking closer, he imagined there was very little blood about for a mutilation so terrible, and stooping to touch the hand, in spite of the protest of the tall passenger, he found something which arounsed his journalistic instincts to their fullest activity—something which sent him running up and down the train for a doctor; something which exasperated him strangely when all his exertions failed to find one. Obviously there was no medical man living near.

Mr. Yorke next turned to the tall stranger and introduced himself as a newspaper man. The tall man who had been scowling blackly over Mr. Yorke's intervention, looked greatly relieved upon hearing that gentleman's profession, and readily consented to give his version of the matter for publication. But first of all he desired that note should be taken, before the guard went on with the train, that that official admitted the accident was due to the negligence of the railway engineer.

"That's right, Mr. Gresswell," said the guard with bloodless lips.

"Well, just tell this gentleman about it," responded the passenger sharply, and in a tone of annoyance.

The guard recovered something of his composure, apparantly, as the effect of his asperity, and proceeded: "A few moments before the—the fatality, I happened to look along the train, and I noticed that the handle of this gentleman's compartment was not fastened."

"How did you know it was this gentleman's compartment from that distance?" interjected Mr. Yorke.

"Of course, he didn't know till he got there," put in Mr. Gresswell, hastily.

"No, of course I didn't know till I got there," repeated the guard. "I suppose, looking back now it's all over, it would have been wiser to have stopped the train, but we were slacking down our speed passing Evesham Woods, as we always do, and the carriage was not far from my van, so I started out to turn the handle. The lady fell out just as I was about to reach the door. With another step I could have prevented the accident."

"Did she fall out backwards or face foremost," asked the journalist.

"Oh! backwards, sir," was the answer.

"No, I think you're wrong, guard," again interposed Mr. Grosswell with a snap.

"Let me think a moment," said the guard, placing a shaking hand to his clammy brow. "Yes, she fell face foremost, of course. I can see her now."

In the meantime the tall passenger—or, as the guard called him, Mr. Gresswell—told the journalist the story he desired to have published. His wife, he said, had suffered from a painful illness, which he specified, and had been under the care of Dr. Steinway, of Victoria street. He was taking her down to the seaside at her own wish. Certain suspicions which had been forming in Mr. Yorke's mind took definite shape from the moment of this lame explanation. If he now became an apparently more sympathetic listener, it was by dint of the simulation which discretion suggested as a cloak to the hostility which began to take possession of him.

"My wife rose to see if it was raining," proceeded Mr. Gresswell, 'and looked out of the window."

An obvious lie, reflected Mr. Yorke, for the person who was lifted into the carriage in the helpless condition of this invalid could not rise and go to the window unassisted. But he said nothing.

"As I looked around," continued the bereaved husband. "I saw her falling forward. I clutched at her, just caught the edge of her dress, and it came away in my grasp as she disappeared through the door which had been so negligently left unfastened. Here is the piece of material which was left in my grasp, and here is the place from which it was rent."

Now Mr. Yorke saw the reason for that contradiction of the guard by Mr. Gresswell, and the necessity for the story that the lady fell face foremost. The rent was exactly in the center of the back, in the edging.

Before he had finished his interview with Mr. Gresswell the journalist was confident that he was treading upon the heels of a murder. He was not surprised that there had been no feminine cry of terror. He felt confident that the lady had not met her death on the line at all, but that she had been murdered and then thrown in front of the express train, in order that her body might not remain available for the proof of the guilty means which had compassed her death. For when he had suddenly stooped down and touched the lifeless hand a minute or two after the alarm had been given it was cold and stiff. It had been held in the grasp of death for some hours.

Hence his chagrin at the absence of medical evidence to prove this all-important point. By the time the country doctor arrived the coldness of the body and the rigor mortis were symptoms quite compatible with death in the manner the tall passenger related. The bitter coldness of the night, said Dr. Truefit, would have led him to expect similar appearances about the corpse even had he arrived considerably earlier. Nor did the doctor's inspection of the scene where the mutilated body had been found suggest to him any want of reconciliation between that which he saw, and that which he had been told by Dr. Gresswell. He saw no occasion, he said, to conduct any necropsy before the coroner's inquest was held.

Mr. Yorke rapidly wrote out a guarded report of the incidents of the night, scribbled a letter of instructions to a colleague in London, and prepared the packet containing these two manuscripts for carriage by the next train. His next step was to telegraph to Superintendent James, the head of the railway company's police, to send down his smartest detective. Upon the arrival of Inspector Waring events began to move rapidly. Gresswell, truculent and abusive, was arrested; the Coroner was communicated with, and a post-mortem examination was ordered. The inspector, like the journalist, felt confident that he was upon the trail of a diabolical murder.

But both, as events proved, were wrong. They had discovered a crime, but it was not murder, as the post-mortem examination subsequently proved by showing that death had been due to natural causes. The whole story came out when the guard was arrested.

"Murder!" he repeated, wildly, when the charge was made in the station master's office at the terminus. No, before God, it wasn't murder. I'll make a clean breast of it. Listen! Gresswell has been the curse of my existence. I once placed myself in his power by a foolish act, which I committed at his instigation. I gave him the slip in Brisbane, came to England and had worked faithfully for the company and forgotten his evil face almost until one day I met him near the Elephant and Castle. I haven't known a happy moment since. Jail would be a relief, so long as it helps me to keep out of his way. He was at me for weeks before he could get me to consent to go in for this thing with him. He lent me a book—I forget the title, but I've got it at home with his name in it to prove what I say. It was about a murder and the agony of the murderer when he came to dispose of the body.

"Gresswell used to discuss this story with me. He brought every conversation around to the one topic, the stupidity of the murderer in not seeing that the corpse, so far from being in the way, was really a valuable possession. He illustrated this by saying that his wife was dying rapidly; that he expected to make thousands out of her body. 'How?' I asked, and then he went on to explain that if he threw the body out of the train and proved that she fell out through the company's negligence, there would be a grand haul for compensation. I resented being asked to join in this scheme. I told him it filled me with horror. But he talked me down. It was not so much the share of the gain he promised me. On my oath it wasn't. But he seems to have a control over me. I can't explain it, but if he wanted to make me put my arm on the line in front of a goods train, I believe he could do it. He said there was nothing horrible in the affair; that I was as sentimental as a school girl, and that, as far as mutilation of the body was concerned, his wife had always intended for leave her corpse to some hospital to the dissecting room. In short, the villian! he got me to agree to be a party to his scheme, and then he hurried me along so fast that I never could put the brake on. He got me to explain spots where there were no dwellings, and, therefore, no doctors; he got me to lock the carriage for him, and to give him the signal, when the express was approaching, and he got me to prove that the carriage door was not secured through negligence on the part of the company's servants. He drilled me thoroughly, and—well, you know what's happened!"—Black and White.

A Wonderful "Parasol" Ant.

The greatest known curiosity of insect life, as far as habits are concerned, at least, is to be found in the queer "parasol" or "umbrella" ant, so common in all parts of tropical America from Texas to Venezuela. The common name by which the creature is know has been bestowed because of a queer habit this species of ant has of stripping certain kinds of trees and shrubs of their foliage and carrying the leaves to their nests. An army of these ants which have been off on a foraging expedition present the queerest sight imaginable as they march in long columns by twos, fours and sixes, each holding the stem of a leaf in his jaws, the leaf itself shading the insect's body as a parasol does the face and shoulders of a lady. The early naturalists imagined that these ants carried leaves for the sole purpose of protecting themselves against the rays of the tropical sun, but recent investigation by the Director of Agriculture, Trinidad, shows that they have another use for the bits of green they gather. The leaves, according to our authority, are only wanted as soil upon which to grow a certain species of fungi which the parasol ant is very fond of. The agricultural investigator mentioned above gives a detailed account of his observations at a parasol ant's nest where fungus growing appears to have been the chief industry.—St. Louis Republic.

Three Years in a Tub.

For three years Mrs. Anna Larsen has been in a cataleptic state at the Essex County Hospital for the insane at Newark. All this time she sat motionless, never speaking or paying the slightest attention to what was passing around her, and being fed from a spoon by an attendant. Long ago her husband went into the Orange Mountains and blew his brains out.

A day or two ago, when the dinner bell rang, Mrs. Larson got out of her chair and marched into the dining hall. She ordered the waiter to bring her more when her plate was empty, and talked to those who sat near her as though she had but just awakened from a dream.

She was slightly demented when taken into the institution, but her head appears to be clear now. The doctors are watching her closely, and are greatly interested in the case.—New York Journal.

A Brooklyn justice refused to accept a coroner's verdict in a trolley-killing case, and ordered a special investigation.

THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

SHOPPERS AND SHOPKEEPERS NOT AS BUSY AS THEY USED TO BE.

Valuable Information as to the Volume of Holiday Business—Hundreds of Millions of Dollars Less Trade Than in 1892—But Little Improvement Over 1894.

A year ago the free trade papers were pointing with pride to an increase in the volume of last November's business as compared with 1894. They stated that the real movement of goods for the Christmas trade begun in November. Let us see how it has been this year.

Bradstreet's, December 7, told us that the totals of last month's bank clearings were smaller than for October, and that "the falling off shown from October is not unexpected, in view of the recent lull in trade reported from week to week." This seems peculiar. Here we had been approaching Christmas when there should be an extra boom to business, over and above the free trade boom that is said to be in existence, yet Bradstreet's reported a "lull from week to week." Again we quote from that authority:

"Rather more than the usual number of decreases (in bank clearings) are shown to have occurred during November as compared with November a year ago."

This is disheartening Christmas cheer. Let us turn to Dun's Review for something brighter:

"Business is still sluggish, as if gorged by excessive indulgence of the appetite for buying when prices were advancing. In nearly every branch stocks not yet distributed to consumers stand in the way of new orders, and competition of a producing force largely exceeding the present demand puts down prices, that decline retarding purchases yet more. After the holidays men look for a larger demand."

This is about as cheerful as missing the last car at night and having to walk home. Not even the expectations of a larger demand after the holidays can be inspiriting, because business men know perfectly well that there is always a sluggish season after the holidays, so they are likely to "look" in vain for that "larger demand." To the producers of raw material, to wage earners and to manufacturers, Dun's Review gave this cheerful Christmas greeting:

"In this country the manufacturer meets with a much reduced demand, and prices are gradually sinking."

Not even free wool can brighten the gloom of the holiday season, for Dun's Review says of this branch of trade:

"Manufacturers have much machinery idle at present, and orders thus far are not encouraging."

A later issue of Bradstreet's, December 14, confirmed this opinion when it said that "among more conspicuous trade features are the disappointing Christmas trade at several cities." It also gave a comparison of the bank clearings of the country during the two first weeks of December, 1895, and for five preceding years, which we reproduce as follows:

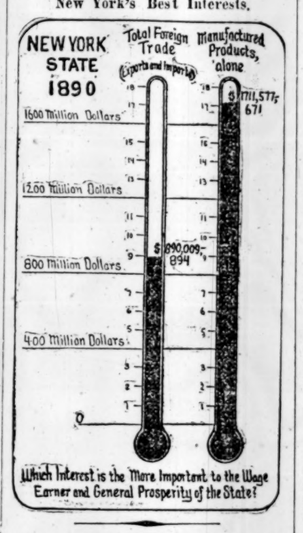
BANK CLEARINGS.

Year	Week ending December 5.	Week ending December 12.
1890	$1,316,000,000	$1,186,000,000
1891	1,328,000,000	1,213,000,000
1892	1,450,000,000	1,354,000,000
1893	1,118,000,000	915,000,000
1894	1,163,000,000	1,019,000,000
1895	1,247,000,000	1,229,000,000

The rise of the Christmas trade under an Administration favorable to protection and its decline under the free trade Administration form strong contrasts that should attract the attention of all traders, whether wholesale or retail. Even this year the holiday trade has not yet reached its proportions in 1890.

It looks as if we had been having a regular old dull Democratic Christmas time. Let us hope it will be the last one.

New York's Best Interests.



Wilson's Latest Deficiencies.

The Postmaster-General's report deals only with deficiencies in his department for 1894 and 1895, and estimated deficiencies for 1896 and 1897. After 1897, when the Administration will again be in the hands of the friends of protection, we may begin to look for an estimated surplus in the different departments. Professor Wilson's experience as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has stood him in good stead. The miserable failure of his "tariff for revenue only" has made him more cautious in the matter of estimates than his colleague of the Treasury Department. A surplus should be looked for in the British Postal Department.

Making the Market.

American manufacturing makes American wages; American wages make the American market. Stop the manufacturing and you have destroyed the market. For a little temporary gain to the free trade importer, is it wise to dissipate the wealth of an entire Nation?

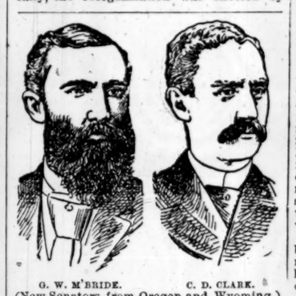
A REPUBLICAN SENATE.

Democrats Lose Control of the Upper House at Washington.

A POPULIST BALANCE OF POWER.

Free Coinage Men in Control, But They Allow the Republicans to Reorganize the Body, With a Majority of Silver Men on the Finance Committee---Scenes Attending the Change of Control.

The reorganization of the standing committees of the United States Senate and the resultant transfer of nominal power and responsibility in that body from Democratic to Republican hands was accomplished when the joint work of the two "steering committees," which reapportioned assignments, was accepted by a vote of 30 to 28. Practically, the reorganization was effected by



G. W. M'BRIDE. C. D. CLARK.
(New Senators from Oregon and Wyoming.)

unanimous agreement, for the Democratic managers offered no genuine opposition, and only voted against the reorganization resolution submitted by Mr. Mitchell because they knew in advance that their assistance was not required to secure its adoption, while the six Populist Senators, Mr. Kyle excepted, refrained from voting in order to insure an apparent Republican majority on the decisive roll-call.

It was a field day for the people who thronged the galleries in the hope that the reins of power would not be relinquished by the Democrats without a struggle. The most interested persons in the Chamber were the Democratic clerks and other Senate attaches, who occupied the sofas and chairs in the rear of the Senators. They were hoping against hope that the Democrats would effect a combination which would prevent the carrying out of the reorganization scheme.

The debate started when Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, undertook to explain why the Populists had agreed to let the Democrats and Republicans fight out the question of reorganization. The new committee list was submitted by Mr. Hitchell, of Oregon, on behalf of the Republicans, and it was adopted by a vote of 30 to 28, Mr. Kyle, who now styles himself an "independent," voting with the Democrats.

A dispatch from Washington gives the following review of the situation: "The vote taken shows clearly that the Republican plurality in the Senate cannot reasonably hope to convert itself into an actual majority at any period in the life of the present Congress. The actual division on the Mitchell resolution was 30 for and 28 against, counting the pairs. The full Republican strength in the Senate was shown to be forty-two votes. The Democratic strength, including Mr. Kyle, who is a Democrat, apparently, as he is a Populist, was forty votes. Five Populist Senators, holding the balance of power, declined to go on record for or against reorganization. Forty-four votes are now a majority in the Senate. The Republican majority will probably be reinforced in a few weeks by two new Senators from Utah. But the membership of the body will then be increased to eighty-nine and the quorum to forty-five. If Mr. Dupont is seated from the vacant Delaware seat, the Republican strength will rise to forty-five; but the necessary quorum or majority will at the same time go to forty-six. The only real working majority discernible in the Senate is the free silver coinage combination, which was revived immediately after the passage of the Silver Purchase Repeal bill of 1892, and has since then materially increased its strength. To consolidate their strength on the more important contests has been for some time past the chief aim of the free coinage leaders, and through their predominance in the Senate they have been enabled to turn to account the natural demand arising this winter for committee reorganization by forcing larger recognition of their influence in shaping legislation."

Six Republicans, six Democrats and one Populist have been assigned to places on the Finance Committee, and the general belief is that the views of a majority of the committee are in favor of free coinage.

TWO LIVES TAKEN BY A MOB.

Mrs. West Burned Alive and W. A. Dever Shot to Death.

A mob burned Mrs. T. J. West alive and killed W. A. Dever at Mrs. West's house, three miles north of Lebanon, Ky. The mob numbered about seventy-five, and it was 12 o'clock at night when it appeared at Mrs. West's house. Mrs. West, Dever and his little daughter were the only persons in the house, and when the mob ordered Dever to come out, Mrs. West and the little girl responded, but Dever remained inside. Just as Mrs. West reached the door several shots were fired at her, and she ran back into the house, but the child remained on the outside.

After several attempts to get Dever to come out the men fired the building. Dever ran out, and, with a pistol in his hand, went to a cornfield, where he took shelter behind a cornshock and was shot to death. Mrs. West perished in the burning house, and her remains were found in the chimney, where she had taken refuge.

Dever killed T. J. West, husband of the woman, at Beaver Creek, December 7. He had a preliminary hearing, and was released on the ground of self-defense.

It is said Dever had been warned that he would be killed if he did not leave the country.

Tennessee's Chief-Justice Rearrested.

Chief-Justice Snodgrass, of Tennessee, who shot Lawyer Beasly in the arm two weeks ago at Chattanooga and was under bail on a charge of malicious shooting, has been rearrested on a charge of shooting with intent to kill. The second arrest was made on a warrant sworn out by Beasly.

Strife in the Transvaal.

The Transvaal Government in South Africa has ordered the Boer burghers to hold themselves in readiness to be called upon to suppress rebellion. The trouble between the foreign residents of the Transvaal and the Boer Government is increasing in intensity. The leading mines are closing and the price of breadstuffs in Johannesburg has risen greatly. Trains leaving there are filled with refugees. The difficulty has reference to the status of aliens in the South African Republic. These aliens number from sixty to seventy thousand, or at least two-thirds of the whole population. They are nearly all British subjects.

Boys Try Train Wrecking.

Three boys, none of them over fourteen years, are under arrest at Bridgeport, Conn., charged with attempting to wreck a train on the Berkshire division of the Consolidated Road at a point about three-quarters of a mile north of North Bridgeport Station. The boys implicated are Fred Hasbrock, William Nagle and Pete Graham.

Washington in Fairmount Park.

The Fairmount Park Commission, Philadelphia, Penn., granted a permit to the Order of the Cincinnati for the erection of a Washington monument at the Green street entrance to the park.

HARD FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Gomez and Maceo Dislodged With the Loss of 200 Killed and Wounded.

Two thousand insurgent cavalry who were ambushed on the Godinez estate, near Calimete, Province of Matanzas, Cuba, attacked a Government column of 800 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Perera. Though taken by surprise, the troops made a brave resistance. The insurgents charged on them twelve times, but the troops held their ground and the insurgents finally retired.

A strong insurgent force under Gomez and Maceo was attacked at Batey by Government troops. The insurgents had taken up a position which they had barricaded with rails and boilers from plantations. They made a desperate resistance, but were dislodged after a fight lasting three hours. The Government loss was two officers and eighteen privates killed and one officer and thirteen privates wounded. The insurgent loss was 200 killed or wounded. The insurgents retreated.

Colonel Navarro's column had an engagement that lasted one hour with an insurgent band. The insurgents were dispersed. They left five dead on the field. The loss on the Government side was one sergeant wounded. The insurgents on retreating to the cemetery at Manquito met the column of Colonel Valdes, which was countermarching, and found their line of retreat cut off.

The Spanish army also has lately received a severe blow. Colonel Macias, who left San Luis for Palma Sorrento with 900 men, had a disastrous engagement between the two towns with the insurgent leaders Demetrio Castillo and Pancho Sanchez, commanding 500 men. The insurgents' attack was so impetuous and they used the machete so fiercely that the Spanish Colonel ordered a hasty retreat, leaving forty killed and 114 wounded on the field of battle. The Spaniards also abandoned ten mules laden with provisions and munitions. Seventy Spanish soldiers deserted to the Cubans. The Spanish wounded were cared for by the insurgents, whose loss was insignificant.

The burning of sugar estates in that neighborhood and Guantanamo is increasing in a most alarming manner, and the planters have abandoned all hopes of grinding sugar cane.

THIEF STRUNG UP IN ST. LOUIS.

He Took a Knife From His Pocket, Cut the Rope, and Got Away.

A colored thief was strung up in Union Market, in the heart of the downtown business district of St. Louis, Mo. For some time petty thefts have annoyed stallkeepers at the market and a secret watch was begun. At 5.45 o'clock a. m. Martin MacMahan and Pat McClenchy saw a colored man with two blankets slipping away from the market. They raised the cry of "Stop thief!" The colored man dropped the blankets and ran and they gave chase and captured him. The cry of "Lynch him!" went up. There is a block and tackle fastened to the ceiling of the market used to swing ice blocks. This caught the eye of the mob.

The rope was adjusted about the man's neck. His wrists were bound with a cotton cord. He quit struggling and began to pray. A score of hands caught the other end of the rope. There was a pull, and the man's feet left the floor. He suddenly broke the cord that bound his wrists, his hand went to his pocket like a flash, brought out a knife, and in another moment he had cut the rope. He dropped to the ground and "lit out" for safety.

TO OPEN FORFEITED FARM LAND.

There Will Be a Rush for 12,000 Acres in Iowa, February 27, Next.

Register Evans, of the United States Land Office, at Des Moines, Iowa, has fixed the day of the opening of the 21,000 acres of land in O'Brien County, for February 27. This land has been in litigation for years. It was originally ceded to the Sioux City & Minneapolis Railroad, upon condition that they would complete the road to Sioux City. They struggled along with it until they reached Le Mars, and after that not another tie was laid. The Government Land Office at Washington recently declared the land forfeited to the Government, and applications are daily reaching the Land Office for it. The railroad was granted every odd numbered section within a radius of ten miles on each side of the right of way. This land was sold, and about 3000 acres of it will go to the purchasers from the railroad by an act of Congress passed in 1887. This act gives all innocent purchasers from railroads the first chance at their own land if the title even reverts back to the Government. For the other 13,000 acres there will be a regular Oklahoma rush.

HAVERHILL THE SHOE KING.

More Than 14,000,000 Pairs Made There Last Year.

The shoe year of Haverhill, Mass., which ended a few days ago, shows another record breaker, and makes the city still the largest shoe producing centre in the world. The record of shipments for the year is 866,910 cases, an increase of 19,107 over last year. The shipments last year were an increase of 11,163 cases over 1894, and the figures of the increase this year are most surprising when the labor troubles and the big strike of last January are considered. During that time the six largest firms in the city were doing comparatively little business.

In spite of unfavorable circumstances the yearly shipments are a record breaker, and the general belief is that, if the strike had not occurred, the increase would have reached 30,000, as when the strike began the largest factories were doing a rushing business. The total, with the estimated average of forty pairs to a case, shows the enormous production of 14,676,400 pairs of shoes, against 13,912,130 for 1894.

NEW BRITISH TERRITORY.

China Has Ceded to England Four States Lying on the Burmo-Chinese Frontier.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor, ex-British Minister to China, is spending a short holiday at London prior to going to his new post at St. Petersburg, where he succeeds Sir F. C. Lascelles as British Ambassador. It has been learned that before he left Pekin Sir Nicholas procured the assent of China to the cession to Great Britain of four States on the Burmo-Chinese frontier, giving British trade direct access to Southwest China.

The territory ceded is in area eight times greater than the territory recently ceded by China to France. British diplomats therefore chuckle and congratulate Sir Nicholas upon his acumen. An Anglo-Chinese commission is about to meet for the purpose of delimiting the new frontiers connected with the cession. A special commercial mission has gone to Yunnan and Bhamo, and arrangements are being made for the establishment of British consulates in those Chinese provinces.

An Expensive Labor Contest.

The loss to the city of Philadelphia by the late strike can never be known exactly, but approximately it is estimated at $2,000,000. The loss to the car company in receipts is estimated at from $32,000 to $35,000 a day, a total of from $230,000 to $245,000. The employes lost in wages about $9000 a day. The damage to cars will perhaps reach $8000; the extraordinary expenses of the city about $50,000, making a loss to the company, the strikers and the municipality of about $288,000. The heaviest loss was sustained by the merchants, whose trade was interrupted during what is usually their most profitable week of the year.

The World's Wheat Crop.

Official calculations made in Russia and transmitted to the State Department by United States Consul-General Karel at St. Petersburg show that the present season's harvest of cereals in the whole world is much smaller than last season's, and compared with 1894, the decrease is, in wheat, 150,476,000 bushels, and rye, 128,971,000 bushels. Other grains turned out better.

English Capital in Mexico.

Large English capital is going to Mexico for investment. An Englishman has taken an option on the street car system of the City of Mexico for $7,000,000.

MAD PANIC IN A THEATRE

Men, Women and Children Trampled to Death at Baltimore.

STARTED BY A CRY OF "FIRE!"

It Was Only a Flare, But It Set an Immense Audience Wild---A Mad Rush for the Outside---Awful Crush at the Narrow Exit---Most of the Victims Were Tailors.

A panic in the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, Md., following an alarm of fire, resulted in the loss of twenty-two lives and the injury of fifty or more persons. All the victims are Polish Hebrews, who assembled in the theatre to witness a performance. As the play was popular, the attendance was unusually large, the playhouse being packed to the doorway.

The curtain was about to rise at eight o'clock p. m. when one of the gas tips fell from a burner. One of the audience promptly turned off the gas, and an employe went up stairs to mend the jet, and in order to determine which tip was missing lit all the lights.

As the flame shot from the open burner one of the gallery spectators lost his head and, screaming "Fire!" dashed wildly in the direction of the entrance. The crowd caught up the cry and became panic stricken. There are only two stairways leading to the floor below, and these are narrow and rickety affairs. As the men, women and children in their mad flight tried to force their way down they met the crowd below that dashed from the lower floor.

A jam and a crush followed, and in an instant a shrieking mass of humanity was trampled under foot. They fought desperately to save their little ones, but the surging mass came piling on, crushing the life out of the unfortunates who were caught under foot.

Those who had reached the open, anxious to help those within, returned and blocked the doorway. Just about this time the Fire Department, which had been called out, arrived. The chief engineer, finding the crowd increasing, ordered his men to turn the hose on the mass and washed the crowd out of the doorway. But for his prompt action the loss of life would have been far greater. As it was it required more than a half hour's hard work to clear the stairway and get at the victims.

The scene was horrible. Men, women and children were lying on the stairway and flooring, crushed out of all semblance of human shape, while those who were injured rent the air with shrieks. Ambulances were in demand. From all the station houses patrol wagons were hurried to the scene of disaster and the bodies were carried out.

The news soon spread and the people hurried from all sections to the scene of the disaster. The police has a time of it keeping the crowds back. By midnight all the injured had been taken to various hospitals. Quite a number of these were fatally hurt. Relatives and friends surrounded the Morgue and City Hospital, and the lamentations were heartrending. All the victims were tailors.

SWITZERLAND'S NEW PRESIDENT.

M. Adrian Lachenal is an Able Lawyer and a Splendid Orator.

M. Adrian Lachenal, the new President of the Swiss Republic, was born in Genova, in 1841. He was educated in the gymnasium, and afterward graduated from the university with high honors. He entered the profession of law, and from the beginning achieved success, the proceeds of his practice affording him a start in life. He is a splendid orator—a good voice, classic features and

M. ADRIAN LACHENAL.

splendid figure contributing to his success in this direction. He first became a member of the Government in 1892, when he was chosen by the Federal Assembly to succed Numa Droz, an illustrious statesman, as Secretary of the Department of the Exterior.

The Labor World.

An Eastern conductor, having been "blacklisted," has brought suit for damages.

The commercial marine of Canada gives employment to some 60,000 hardy sailors.

Laborers in the shipyards of North Ireland realize no more than $3.77 for a week's hard work.

The Federation of Labor indorsed a proposition for a National organization of unskilled labor.

A proposition to settle the streetcar strike in Philadelphia, which had been accepted by the strikers, was overthrown by the President of the Union Traction Company.

The Federation of Labor has elected President John McBride and Adolph Strasser, ex-President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, as delegates to the British Trade Union Congress to be held in 1896.

Letter-press machinists are about to form a local union in New York City, to be affiliated with the International Association of Machinists.

The striking housesmiths of New York City have given in and asked to be taken back, but the Iron League will disturb none of the new men.

The strike of carpenters and other workmen on the Real Estate Exchange Building, Buffalo N. Y., has been settled and the men have returned to work. The contractors agree to employ only union men.

Skilled female labor in Munich, in whatever calling, is rarely paid at a higher rate than seventy-two cents a day.

LATIN-AMERICA'S VIEWS.

The Southern Republics Discuss the Monroe Doctrine.

A cablegram from Caracas, Venezuela, says: The annals of Venezuela do not contain any record of such a pageant as has just occurred here. The whole city was en fete and every house in it was decorated in honor of the great event, the demonstration organized to show Venezuela's appreciation of the attitude of the President of the United States in the boundary dispute with England as it affects America.

The procession was reviewed by President Crespo and his Cabinet. One of the most striking incidents in the programme was the signal honor paid by American residents to the statue of Bolivar, the liberator, whose effigy was covered with flowers by a delegation from the American colony.

A reception was held in the evening and many speeches were made. That delivered by the Minister of the Interior Department, Dr. Francisco Castillo, attracted much attention. Dr. Castillo said that not an inch of Venezuelan territory would be surrendered until the Republic had been conquered by armed force.

Mr. Akers, the correspondent of the London Times, has left for La Guayra. The press of Caracas insists that the Government should expel him for wrongly quoting President Crespo, as is alleged, but Mr. Thomas, the United States Minister, has advised the Government not to send him out of the country. The Government has accepted this advice and Mr. Akers will not be forced to leave.

The United States Minister received as gifts some beautiful flags and many flowers.

ON THE YURUAN RIVER, IN THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.
(At this point it was that the arrests of British Guiana police officials were made by Venezuelan soldiers. England resents these arrests as "having been made on British soil.")

They were sent by residents of Los Andes.

Several South American Republics are reported to have signified their desire to assist Venezuela. Jose Raphael Ricorti has been appointed General-in-Command of the army of the west coast of Venezuela. The Society for the Defense of Venezuelan Territory has elected Cleveland and Crespo honorary Presidents. It offers the Government 50,000 men ready for war.

Students of the university at Caracas have forwarded to President Cleveland resolutions thanking him for his utterances in behalf of Venezuela.

They called upon Minister Thomas in the United States Legation and, after a speech full of enthusiasm, presented him the elegantly engrossed resolutions and requested that he send them to the President. This the Minister said he would do by the first steamer.

It is generally believed in official circles, and by the people generally, that Colombia will join Venezuela in resisting England should war result from the present trouble.

Venezuela has sent Ministers to all of the South American Republics, and it is said, are in a secret league and will join Venezuela, it is expected, in case of a war against England.

Colombia has responded to Venezuela's request, it is whispered, by promising to contribute 80,000 troops and agreeing to give the British Minister his passports unless England consents to submit the Guiana question to arbitration. Brazil is to send 100,000 men, armed and equipped. Mexico is counted upon to aid with a fleet. By calling out her militia Venezuela can place 250,000 men in the field. Jose Raphael Ricorti, President of the Yaracuy Company, an American organization, has been appointed to take charge of the defences of the northwest coast.

President Zelaye, of Nicaragua, when asked for the expression of his views upon President Cleveland's message to Congress respecting England's dispute with Venezuela, said that the action of the United States Government was what was to be expected from the Executive of the Nation in which the Monroe doctrine was born.

In an interview concerning the Venezuelan question, President Barrios, of Guatemala, said that the United States deserve the applause and respect of all America for the attitude taken.

President Gutierrez, of Salvador, expressed himself forcibly upon the Anglo-Venezuelan question. "From now on," he said, "Cleveland ceases to belong exclusively to the United States, but will be considered hereafter by all American Republics as the paladin of their liberties, protecting them from the aggressions of all European Powers which might try to dominate them as Napoleon tried in Mexico."

Big Diamond Robbery.

The residence of L. Townsend Burden, New York City, was robbed of what is said to be fully $75,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. Mrs. Burden possessed some of the most beautiful jewels in this country. She kept the most valuable of these jewels, principally diamonds, in a small safe in her own apartment. On returning home from the opera Mrs. Burden discovered at once that she had been robbed. She notified the police and detectives were placed at work on the mysterious case.

A Princess Nearly Drowned.

While skating with Baroness Colmar at Wannsee, Germany, Princess Louise Sophie, wife of Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, fell with her companion through one ice, and for ten minutes both ladies were in imminent peril of drowning. After several ineffective attempts had been made to rescue them, ladders were placed across the ice and the Princess and the Baroness were rescued.

Schools in Alaska.

The United States Commissioner of Education has issued a report on education in Alaska, from which it appears that during the last year there have been maintained there sixteen day schools with twenty-four teachers. They have also been maintained seven contract schools with forty-nine teachers and employes. The Commissioner recommends an appropriation of $50,000 for the ensuing year for education in Alaska.

Venezuela in Paragraphs.

Eight States are in the Union.

Population of Venezuela is 2,121,998.

Venezuela contains 566,000 square miles.

Fifteen per cent. of the population are pure blooded Indians.

The territory in dispute is about the size of our State of Maine.

British Guiana was acquired by England through treaty in 1814.

Slavery in the Republic was abolished by the decree of March 24, 1854.

Venezuela's export trade with New York reaches $5,000,000 a year.

It is estimated that seventy-five revolutions have occurred since the establishment of the Republic.

Previously to 1886 her public school system was very unimportant, only 1312 pupils being in attendance at the public schools in the year mentioned. Now the attendance exceeds 160,000.

The Constitution makes Presidents ineligible for re-election, and it is the earnest endeavor of Venezuelan statesmen to establish the politics of the country on a firm footing of peace and order.

Ex-United States Minister Pile, of Virginia,

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Nov'r 25, 1895.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and at 5:50 P. M. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and 9:00 A. M. The trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and steamer lines, and at Elenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer steamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven, connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M., for Newbern, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. N. & N. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C., etc. Returning, leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Newberne, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line.

For further information apply to M. H. Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Manag'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft. & Pass'r Agt

Hotels

New Albemarle House

Mr. & Mrs. SAWYER Props,

Cor. Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City, N. C. First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 per day.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-class accommodations to travelers.

FIRST-CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

GEORGE W. BELL,

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

Wood for Sale.

I have opened a WOOD YARD at the Poindexter Creek Bridge and keep a good supply of good wood on hand. Will sell by the load or cord and will saw and deliver when desired.

W. H. STARK.

FRED DAVS

DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders promptly are filled

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.

FRED. H. ZIEGLER,

Successor to John H. Ziegler,

Dealer in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

FANS AND COOLING BOARDS,

when desired. The finest Hearse in the section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty At the old stand on Ehringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

T. P. WHITE,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER 2nd door North of Poindexter Street Bridge.

Patching and mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

N.G.Grandy&Co.

BROKERS

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

REFERENCES: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City, N. C

Notice of Administration.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late John Jackson, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, orit will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. G. POOL,
Nov. 5, 1895. Administrato d

The North Carolinian

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

When the chimes were welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guest of Time, most of us were burdened with conflicting emotions—with sadness for the passing of 1895 mingled with hope for what 1896 may have in store. We grow old too fast, the chimes seemed to say to us; and why should that which was music to our youth but yesterday seem discord to our ears to-day? Since we heard the bells that ushered in the year just dead, what a record of misdirected energy, thwarted ambition, lost opportunity, sorrow, selfishness or friendship sacrificed may perhaps be that of many; what is there within them that promises more for the time to come?

These and similar reflections crowd upon all, they always do; although to the healthful mind they are not morbid, but a source of profit rather. Such a mind will dissect itself, and above and beyond the regrets and the longings unfulfilled, will detect enough of blessing and of happiness to redeem the year and to encourage a sincere response to the greetings of the season.

"GO TO WORK."

One of the greatest needs of our country to-day is, not so much more men as more MAN. Not so much more muscle as an honest employment of muscle. There is too much idle sinew, or too much sinew whose owners lack the manhood to put it out to honest labor. Manhood is a good quality, a very good quality, for even an every day laborer—manhood to earn his own bread, to work for the means to pay an honest debt, manhood that scorns dependence upon another so long as strong and healthy muscle clothes his own frame.

A man that is determined to work as long as he is able will not be long out of employment. If his old employer does not want him, he will not hesitate to recommend the man, if he, the laborer, is a true man. It is surprising how little manliness there is in many men. If we could raise our voice so as to be heard by all the people, we would say to them, "Go to work," work with a will, inspire others to work, let none flag or falter, but all strike with a strong arm and a resolute will.

The very first effect of reading the Olney-Salisbury correspondence and President Cleveland's message was to make people gasp; the next was to arouse their patriotism and kindle the lurking war spirit in them; and the next was to set them thinking. There is, we venture to say, not less but rather more patriotism a-going, and an equal determination to stand for the rights of the United States, but there has been a very marked subsidence of fighting fever.

Present indications warrant the prediction that Speaker Reed will have a great deal of fun with Mr. Crisp before the House adjourns for the summer. The statesman from Georgia evidently wants to make a living picture of himself, and the gentleman from Maine is not indisposed to help the show along.

The last Republican Administration paid off $259,071,960 of the public debt, reducing it from $844,106,220 to $585,034,260. Under the present Administration it has increased by $162,327,700, the total now standing at $747,361,960. There is argument enough to settle the Presidential contest of 1896.

American manufacturing makes American wages; American wages make the American market. Stop the manufacturing and you have destroyed the market. For a little temporary gain to the Free Trade importer, is it wise to dissipate the wealth of an entire nation?

As we understand Lord Salisbury, he is in favor of the principle of the Monroe doctrine, but opposed to its enforcement. That statement may not be statesmanlike, but it is distinctly English.

The Mugwumps have sued Mr. Cleveland for a divorce, and he is evidently not disposed to contest the application. It is a clear case case of incompatibility.

The increase of our bonded indebtedness rather than the revenue has always been true Democratic policy.

As a part of their currency, the people will stick to the "wearing of the green."

The South and North are mere geographical expressions now. This is the United States!

The greenback is not going to join the grayback in retirement.

There are 17 Graded Schools now in operation in this State.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

CAUSES AND REMEDY.

Among the causes of the depleted condition of the National Treasury was 1st, the tariff scare, occasioned by the election in 1892 of a Congress pledged by its party platform to make war on Protection. That election naturally, inevitably, reduced imports to a hand-to-mouth basis, and consequently reduced revenues below the amount required for current expenses.

And, 2nd, the inefficiency of the present tariff as a revenue producer. We have been for a long time importing in excess of our exports; buying more than we have sold. The farmer, the manufacturer or the merchant who buys goods of greater value than the commodities which he sells has to foot the account with cash.

A nation is but an aggregation of individuals, and is subject to the same general business conditions as its farmers, manufacturers, merchants and other units. We, as a nation, have had to pay cash to offset the adverse balance.

The remedy for the trouble can only be found in a tariff that will pay the expenses of the Government; a tariff that, while yielding ample revenues, will not boom European industries at the expense of our own. Under such conditions there will be no greater demand for gold than there was during the fourteen years between January 1, 1879, and January 1, 1893.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

In the elections of 1894 and 1895 no newspaper in a large city in this country did more trenchant work in furtherance of Republican hopes than The New York Tribune; and, if the misery which millions of Americans have endured for two years, on account of the fatal folly of electing President Cleveland in 1892, shall be cured by the final rush of the Republicans over the breastworks in 1896, The Tribune could establish as good a claim as any to the right to be the first to plant the flag on the ramparts. That the Tribune has helped greatly in the elections of 1894 and 1895, thousands of Republican leaders have voluntarily testified. It is an able, dignified and convincing exponent of Republican doctrine. It is not given up wholly to politics. It is full of news, pictures, entertaining stories and features, mechanics, farming topics and an all round useful paper.

At the meeting of the State Association of City School Superintendents held at Raleigh on the 27th ult, Geo. A. Grimsley, of Greensboro, was elected President for the ensuing year, and Logan D. Howell, of Raleigh, Secretary.

The Cubans are evidently determined to win recognition from the United States by a desperate effort, or lose everything in the attempt; and the chances are that they will not fail

Speaker Reed has arranged the House Committees according to the theory that his chances for the Presidency can best be promoted by putting the best men in the best places.

Not the least of the good things that 1896 has in store for the country is the election of a Republican as occupant of the White House.

By the President's proclamation Utah has been admitted as the 45th State of this indissoluble Union.

It is said that England has investments in the United States amounting to $3,193,500,000.

The war scare and the third term boom appear to have vanished simultaneously.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE enters its fifty-second year with a Table of Contents of twenty numbers from foreign sources. Professor Sully's psychological article on "The New Study of Children" heads the list and is seconded by a critical essay on Louis Pasteur. From the Westminster Review comes the English report and opinion of "Religious Instruction in the Public Schools of the United States." An able article discusses the work, merit, and prospects for success of, "Missionaries in China." A bright paper on "American Traits" should be interesting on this side of the Ocean, and the description of ancient Roman villa life make us realize that we moderns are essentially not so distant from togaed neighbors of Horace on his Sabine Farm. Lighter articles of travel, adventure, and several bits of good fiction occupy a fair proportion of the pages in this number of the magazine. As this is the first number of the new volume, it is a good time to subscribe for this sterling periodical.

New York Mail and Express.

North Carolina.

North Carolina is one of the States that elected a Republican Legislature and sent two protectionist Senators to the United States Senate. That North Carolina knew what it wanted when it accomplished this political and economic revolution is shown by the statististics recently given by the Raleigh "News and Observer."

It gives a history of the Cotton Mill industry in North Carolina. There are 184 mills in the State, employing 24,624 operatives, with 98 93 spindles, 24,624 looms, and consuming 374,220 bales of cotton per annum. The capital invested is $16,710,600. The cotton consumed is the raw material of North Carolina, and 97 per cent of the operatives are natives of that commonwealth. Of the money invested 39 per cent is home money, and 85 per cent of the managers of the mills are native North Carolinians.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Jan'y 3, 1896.

The Senate Finance Committee has been hard at work on the House tariff bill this week, and Senator Morrill, the new chairman of the committee, expects to get it reported to the Senate at once.

Chairman Dingley, of the House Ways and Means committee, characterizes the December Treasury statement as a palpable fraud, and shows that a true statement of the receipts and expenses of the government for December would show a deficit of more than $3,500,000, instead of the half a million surplus claimed by Secretary Carlisle's official report.

Senator Elkins has offered a resolution the adoption of which might block Mr. Cleveland's new bond deal with the bankers' syndicate. It declares the sense of the Senate to be that no United States bonds should be sold at private sale or by private contract, but they should be advertised and sold to the highest bidder.

The Naval Inspection board has made its report on the battle-ship Texas and as a result the Texas will probably go out of commission and be sent to the Norfolk Navy Yard to have her bottom strengthened and other defects remedied. The Texas is the result of the very brilliant idea which got into the head of Hon. W. C. Whitney, when he was Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy. He thought the English could design better ships than the Americans, and he paid out good American money to Englishmen for the plans of the Texas, although prominent Naval officers did not hesitate to say that the plans were bad. Long before the Texas half done it was seen that the original plans would have to be modified to a considerable extent in order to prevent the launching being a sinking. Newspaper readers are familiar with the series of mishaps which the Texas has met during the short time since she has been in commission.

Ex-Congressman Brewer, of New Jersey, while in Washington this week week, expressed the opinion that his State would not send an instructed delegation to the St. Louis Convention Speaking of the political situation in that State he said: "I'm not very much interested in politics nowadays, but I think one is safe in saying that New Jersey has come into the Republican camp to stay. The strongest argument that can be addressed to the working man is that furnished by his stomach, and the process of reasoning which started there worked its way up, has landed him squarely on the side of a protective tariff.

From a Washington Corespondent.

A Curious Coincidence.

The Venezuelan message which Grover Cleveland signed was written by Richard Olney. It was interlarded by a few Clevelandisms after it left the Secretary's hands. The last paragraph—the one with the ring in it—was penned by the President's own hand. It is virile, and it caught the applause, but it is one of the most remarkable linguistic performances in the language. It is one long, involved sentence, and it doubles and twists upon itself with a facility that is simply breath catching. You can't parse it, no matter how hard you try. But the sentiment is all right, and it gets there.

Of course Cleveland will get the credit in history for Olney's enunciation of American doctrine, just as Monroe has the credit for the similar enunciation by John Quincy Adams seventy years ago. It is a curious coincidence that it should have fallen to two Massachusetts Secretaries to undergo experiences so similar.

A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and provds so extremely efficacious. Ask your druggist for it, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HARBOR LIGHTS.

How the Entrance to New York Bay Is Illuminated.

The entrance to New York harbor is illuminated at night like a city street, as each of the spar buoys along the Gedney channel carries an electric light. The current for these lights, as well as for some others farther up the harbor, is furnished from a generating station at Sandy Hook. Part of the lights are supplied with a continuous current at 150 volts by means of nearly two miles of cable, consisting of a single conductor of seven stranded copper wires of No. 18 gauge, covered with an insulator and protected by a double armor of steel wire. The buoys along the Gedney channel are furnished with an alternating current at 1,000 volts, probably the first instance in which such a current has been used for this purpose.

In the manufacture of the six miles of cable for these lights the use of iron as an armor had to be discarded, as with it the effects of self induction were too pronounced. Accordingly the armor employed is No. 18 gauge hard drawn copper wire, the conductor consisting of seven stranded copper wires of similar gauge. Gutta percha is the insulator. The conversion of the alternating current from 1,000 volts in the primary current to 100 volts for the lamp circuit is effected in a small transformer of 600 watts capacity fitted inside the head of the wooden buoy. Each is mounted in a strong water tight case, which is filled with heavy oil as an additional insulation. The lamps are of 100 candle power each, and are set at the top of the buoy. They are protected by heavy bell glass globes, and are about five inches in diameter. The buoys to which these lamps are fixed are large spars from 60 to 70 feet long, each anchored to the bottom by a hollow cast iron block shaped like a mushroom and weighing about 2,000 pounds.

Weighting Silk.

Some improvements in the treatment of silk are noted. Ordinarily silk is "weighted" by depositing tannate of tin on the fiber; the material receives a bath of tannic acid and then another of perchloride of tin, a repetition of this being made until an increase of the weight amounts to from 15 to 20 per cent, beyond which it is not considered safe to go in the case of silk intended to be dyed light shades or to be bleached. Recently a German inventor has brought forward a process in which silica is the weighting agent. In carrying out this method three steps are described. First, the silk, raw or in any stage of manufacture and either before or after dyeing, is worked for an hour in a bath of perchloride of tin; then, after squeezing and washing, it is worked in a warm solution of water glass or soluble silicate of soda for about an hour, followed by washing, having also been previously passed through a solution of phosphate of soda. The operation may be repeated again and again with no harmful effect on the fiber or on the subsequent dyeing, and in five operations the silk may be increased in weight some 100 to 120 per cent. The silk is now soaped, and, if already dyed, is cleared in an emulsion of olive oil and acid.—New York Sun.

Hatching Eggs on a Fire Engine.

A good story is told concerning the members of the fire brigade in a certain town not far from Hastings. On one occasion it appears a fire broke out in the town, and a rush was naturally made for the fire engine, which was always kept on the premises of one of the inhabitants. When the men attempted to take the engine out, however, they were met with the exclamation from the custodian:

"Hi! ye can't take that out. I've got a hen sitting on there, and you'll break her eggs."

Tradition avers that the men, seeing the force of this argument, instantly withdrew, and the fire was put out by means of pails of water drawn from a neighboring well.—Pearson's Weekly.

Happiness.

If you cannot be happy in one way, be in another. This facility of disposition wants but little aid from philosophy, for health and good humor are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity, like an absent man hunting for his hat while it is in hand or on his head.—Sharp.

A teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda is an excellent remedy for sick headache or nausea. It is also best to keep in a horizontal position. Chloroform is also recommended, from five to ten drops on a lump of sugar being the amount to be taken.

It cannot be denied that outward accidents conduce much to fortune's favor—opportunity, death of others, occasion fitting virtue—but chiefly the molding of a man's fortune is in his own hands.—Bacon.

Said a little boy who, during a visit to Florida, was obliged to drink condensed milk, "Mamma, I just wish that condensed cow would die!"—American.

Dr. Shields, an eminent physician of Tennessee, says: "I regard Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood medicine on earth, and I know of many wonderful cures effected by its use." Physicians all over the land have made similar statements.

"Saved My Life"

A VETERAN'S STORY.

"Several years ago, while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

Boyesen's American Beginning.

The early experiences in this country of Hjalmar H. Boyesen, the novelist, are thus related by him in one of his books: "On April 1, 1869, my brother and I arrived in New York, and, after traveling about for some months, we took up our temporary quarters in a small town called Urbana, in Ohio. There I left my brother and went to Chicago, where I was offered the editorship of a Norwegian paper called Fremad, which had just been started. In this position I remained about a year and a half, but the ambition to write was strong in me, and I soon saw that if I were to make a reputation as a writer I must master the English language. To this end it was necessary to abandon all Scandinavian associations. I resigned my editorship and accepted a position as tutor in Latin and Greek at the Urbana university."

Napoleon's Admonition to Fesch.

"Fesch," said the emperor one bright noon to the cardinal, interrupting a homily on politics, "do you see that star?" "No," was the reply. "Well, then, as I alone can see it I will go my own way and tolerate no remarks." Such is the significant anecdote told by Marmont, and if its truth be not concrete it is at least ideal.—Professor W. M. Sloan, 's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

Superior To All Sarsaparillas.

Down in Georgia, over fifty years ago, a marvelous medicine was discovered. It was what is now known as P. P. P., (*Lippman's Great Remedy*), and its fame and reputation has been growing with the years.

For Rheumatism, Blood Poisoning, Pain in the side, wrists, shoulders, back and joints, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Scrofula, and all Blood and Skin Diseases, it has never been equalled.

Pain is subjugated, Health Renewed, Appetite restored and sleepless nights banished by its wonderful influence.

P. P. P. is a wonderful tonic and strengthener. Weak women should always take P. P. P. It builds them up. It has the universal commendation of medical men throughout the country, because we publish the formula on every bottle, and one trial will convince the most skeptical that it is a genuine health restorer.

Read The Truth And Be Convinced.

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I was a martyr to muscular rheumatism for thirty years; tried all medicines and doctors with no permanent relief. I was advised to take P. P. P., and before I had finished two bottles my pain subsided so I was able to work. I feel better than I have for years, and am confident of a complete recovery.
J. S. DUPRISS, Newnauville, Fla.

Testimony from the Mayor.

I suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years, tried all the so-called specifics, but to no purpose. My grandson got me a bottle of P. P. P., and I feel like a new man.
W. H. WILDER, Mayor of Albany.

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Drs. J. M. & M. T. RICHARDSON, Piedmont, S. C.

Hot Springs Surpassed.

A bottle of P. P. P., has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs, Ark.
JAMES M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown Co., O.

Pimples, Sores and Eruptions Cured.

I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficient qualities of the popular medicine for skin diseases known as P. P. P. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. After taking three bottles in accordance with directions, I am entirely cured.
Capt. J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga. of Johnston & Co.

The above letters are taken from many received by us. P. P. P., (*Lippman's Great Remedy*,) is a medicine whose virtues are known from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

P. P. P. begins its work by purifying the blood, which is the source of all life, and does not cease until a perfect and entire cure is effected.

The mortifying eruptions that disfigure the complexion, the tired feeling that prevents thorough accomplishments of the daily tasks, sleepless nights, loss of appetite, irritability of disposition, all mean a derangement of the system consequent from impure blood, which can and will be cured by P. P. P.

P. P. P. (*Lippman's Great Remedy*), is conceded by physicians and the people to be the Greatest Blood Purifier of the Age. It positively and permanently cures. For sale by all druggists or direct from us; price $1 a bottle, six bottles for $5.

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There are seven surnames in Ashanti corresponding to the days of the week, as follows: Kwasie indicates a man born on Sunday, Kudjoe on Monday, Kwabina on Tuesday, Kwaku on Wednesday, Yao on Thursday, Kofffi on Friday and Kwamina on Saturday. These are all accented on the final syllable.

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The Leader of the Republican Party.

1896.

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A man is judged by the newspaper he takes. He who reads the TRIBUNE is wide awake, progressive, respectable and capable, worthy of the confidence of business and social friends. If you are a young man, you will live in a rut all your life (except by catering to that which is base) if you feed your mind upon newspapers full of scandal, vulgarity and inanity. Think for a moment of the people who read newspapers of that sort. On the other hand, THE TRIBUNE has probably the largest clientele of the very people who can help to improve a young man's position, of any paper in the United States. Associate yourself with them.

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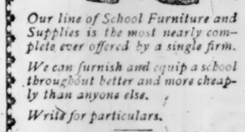

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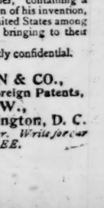

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Come At Once

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Y. M. C. A.—Rooms over Dr. McMullan's drug store, corner of Mathews and Water streets. Religious exercises every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All gentlemen cordially invited. J. B. Blades, president; R. O. Preyor, vice president; J. D. Sykes, sec'y; H. O. Hill, treasurer.

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G. W. Ward,	Elliott street,
J. Heywood Sawyer,	Main street,
E. F. Aydlett,	Main street,
W. J. Griffin,	Main street,
J. W. Albertson, sr.	Carolinian Building,
J. C. Brooks,	" "
F. F. Lamb,	Main street,
Frank Vaughan,	Carolinian Building.

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W. J. Lumsden,	Road street.
W. W. Griggs,	Church street,
J. E. Wood,	Church street,
O. G. McMullan,	Pennsylvania Ave.
J. B. Griggs,	Church street,

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J. H. White,	Main street,
R. B. Swindell,	Water street,

DRUGGISTS:

Alex. Wadsworth,	Road street,
J. E. Wood,	East Main street,
Griggs & Griggs,	Water street,
Etheridge & Bro.,	Main street,
O. G. McMullan,	North Water street.

SCHOOLS.

Atlantic Collegiate Ins't.	S. L. Sheep, Prin
Select School	I. N. Tillett, "
State Normal (col.)	F. W. Moore, "

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, January 8, 1896.

☞Remember, it is 1896.

☞ Courage, take courage and go on.

☞ Have you started the New Year right? If not, why not?

☞Sunday was "Old Christmas," which is still observed by many, especially among the colored people.

☞The water in the Pasquotank river here has for some time, been too salt for stock. Rather unusual.

☞The Norfolk & Southern Railroad Co. is now selling round trip tickets, good for one day, for $2.00.

☞The "cold wave" came as the Weather prophet predicted. Saturday and Sunday were decidedly the coldest we have yet had.

☞Thanks to the patrons who have paid up, and to those who have renewed. Several are yet to be heard from. Do not delay, but act now.

☞Our friend and former townsman Mr. J. W. Greene, now of Baltimore, will accept our thanks. interesting papers sent us.

☞Don't write it 1896 in your letters now. That venerable numeral has been laid away in the ossuary of past transactions, and there let it lie.

☞The sentiments expressed by a Scuppernong patron, on renewing his subscription, are endorsed, and the very kind words added are appreciated.

☞For the holiday remembrances sent by numerous friends the editor feels to return his sincere and grateful acknowledgements. May they all "live long and prosper."

☞Mr. John W. Albertson and Miss Bertie V. Williams, both of Newland, this county, were married on the 21st ult. Justice N. A. Jones officiated.

☞The large plant of the Jones Manufacturing Co., on Pennsylvania Avenue, sold at the Court House door on Monday. It was purchased by the First National Bank at $11,000.

☞Remarked a Drummer the other day: "Elizabeth City is a live town. Many of its stores would do credit to a place ten times its size. I know of no place with better business prospects."

☞Our Congressman Harry Skinner has delivered his first speech in the House. Correspondents write that he made a fine impression, sustaining his reputation as a "silver tongued orator," both in eloquence and a plea for the white metal.

☞Senator Pritchard, in addition to being a member of the Senate Steering Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, is a member of the Committees on the District of Columbia, Privileges and Elections, and Patents.

☞We invite the reading public to compare the CAROLINIAN with any other paper published in the District, and they will find that it contains more local and general news and a greater variety of general reading matter than any other. Only $1 a year.

☞This is being observed by the Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists of this City as a week of prayer. There were services held at the Presbyterian Church on Monday and last nights; will be at the Baptist Church to night and to morrow night, and at the Methodist Church on Friday and Saturday nights.

☞We have arranged with one of the largest Publishing Houses in the country by which we can furnish a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, revised and enlarged, last edition, and a copy of the CAROLINIAN for one year, both for $3. This is an unparallelled offer. The Dictionary will be sent to any address, postage paid.

☞We had the pleasure a few days ago of making the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs R. T. King, late of Westfield, Mass, who have recently purchased a lot on the River front of Capt. Samuel Waters. They temporarily occupy cozily fitted up rooms in the Park Fair Building, where they will remain until they erect a dwelling upon their lot. Mr. King is a skilled Scenic Painter. He has orders for special work in his line from different sections of the country.

☞It would be time well spent for those of our readers in this section who have worn out land or swamps on their farms, to go and get a few practical ideas and "object lessons" from Captain Samuel Waters. His farm shows what can be done. At the time he purchased the place it was considered to be the poorest and least desirable farm in Pasquotank. Now it is one of the most fertile and valuable. Go and learn how he wrought

☞To the new woman A Happy Nap Year!

Don't wait until it rains before you think of those Umbrellas at Weisel's

☞How are the New Year "resolutions" going on?

☞The Eagle had the laugh on the Turkey on Christmas.

☞See Fowler & Co.'s Counterpanes and Blankets before buying.

☞Don't fail to read T. T. Whitcomb's Insurance ad.

Doily and two skeins of wash silk at Weisel's for 5 cents.

☞To an inquiry, the CAROLINIAN replies that Easter comes this year on Sunday, April 5.

Stamped Work cheaper at Weisel's than anywhere else in the city.

☞ Advertising is the only successful perpetual-motion machine the world konws to day.

☞A lump of sugar saturated with vinegar is highly recommended as a remedy for hiccough.

☞Gentlemen have you seen our line of Overcoats? If not, call at once as they are going fast. McCabe & Grice.

☞In spite of wars and rumors of wars old Santa Claus seemed to do his duty like a man and a brother.

Any young lady guaranteed to catch a beaux on her first appearance in public with one of Weisel's Stylish Hats on.

☞To "Inquirer" the CAROLINIAN will state that Franklin died at his home in Philadelphia on April 17, 1790.

To get right down to the foundation of things you should see the Underwear at Moses Weisel's.

☞Meet trouble bravely and you have less of it; or rather mind it less, as overcoming opposition increases length.

☞Zoeller has again made arrangements with his New York Artist to furnish those French Pastels at that reduced price for the Holidays. Remember the place, Water street.

☞Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, the multi-millionaire, of New York, with a friend, spent a part of last week duck shooting in Currituck Sound.

☞Zoeller having had such big run on those French Pastells and Crayons, he is again offering them with half a dozen Cabinet for $4.00, and a Crayon and half dozen Cabinets $3.00

At a fire at Liberty, this State, the night of December 27th, the large Dry Goods Store of Banks & Morgan, formerly of Elizabeth City, was destroyed.

☞CARPETS—Ingrain Carpets from 10c per yard up, and 1 pc heavy Rag Carpet 16c; bargains in small pieces and Remnants of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at Fowler & Co.'s

☞The price of corn at Norfolk 34 cents; in this market 30. Cotton, at Norfolk, good middling 8 1-4; middling, 7 1-16; good ordinary, 7 5-8. In this market, in the seed 2 3-4 cents.

☞Ladies have you seen our line of Cloaks and Capes? Nothing but the latest styles. Goods shown with pleasure. McCabe & Grice.

The schooner E. C. Cotton, of Philadelphia, bound for Savannah with a cargo of coal, stranded off Pea Island Life Saving Station on the 27th ult. The crew of seven were saved.

☞Is your wall faded or discolored? If it is, go to THE FAIR and get some of the Wall Paper they are selling so cheap.

☞One of the good resolutions for 1896 should include the suppression of the man who keeps asking himself and others whether life is worth living. With this nuisance removed, the only possible excuse for a negative answer would be missing.

A mean-just-what-we-say sale is on at Moses Weisel's. See his 19c all wool goods. Henrettas and Surges, 33⅓c kind.

☞Whenever you are in need of nice beef, pork or fresh meat of any kind go to W. T. Davis's Meat Market, on Water street, near Main, where you will always find a full supply.

☞If you want a Shoe that is durable, stylish and up-to-date, you can't do better than try the Zeigler Shoes at THE FAIR.

☞Fowler & Co. have just received a large and well assorted line of Men's Fall and Winter All Wool Suits, worth from $12.50 to $15.00, which will be sold at $8.00. Come early if you want a bargain.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK: The Thompson Brick Works manufacture the best Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. Orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞The following is the Roll of Honor of the Elizabeth City Public School for the month ending December 15:

Willie Richardson, Lula Spence, Charlotte Cartwright, Daisy Hetrick, Bessie Morgan, Minnie Bell, Carrie Cherry, Lois Markham, Emma Markham, Lessie Bailey, Nathan Bray, Mabel Castel, Edna Lamb, Bertha Lamb, Jennie Simpson, Mary Jenkins, Vera Davis, Ida Bray, Edna Waters, Charles Raulps, Louise Hall, Grover Bray, Mullen Weeks, Willie Sanders, James Castel

LOCAL MENTION.

The sun, which makes a point of being up to time, left word to be called at 7:10 this morning, and arose promptly to the minute. It will retire this evening at 5:05.—

The merry Christmas is past and o'er,
And turkeys that gobbled gobble no more.

—Mr. Fred Shipp, of Norfolk, spent a part of the holidays visiting his parents in the First Ward.—The real friend in need is the one you help.—If some people gave the devil his due they might give themselves away.—Among those who "entertained" during the holidays were Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Pryor, at the 'Seven Pines;" Mr. and Mrs. Zoeller, on Church street; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ziegler, on Ehringhause street; Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Wilcox, on Sheppard street.—Rev. W. E. Hocutt, who succeeds Rev. J. A. Castell on Pasquotank circuit, has arrived with his family and have been installed in the parsonage on Ehringhause street.—At the evening drill of the Naval Reserves on the 31st ult., Lieut. W. J. Griffin was presented with a very handsome gold-headed cane. The presentation speech, which was a very appropriate one, was made by Ensign L. A. Winder. Lieut. Griffin responded in his usual felicitous vein, and was roundly applauded.—Reflecting on what has occurred within the past two weeks, the Versifier is led to remark:

The turkey is not a brilliant bird,
When all is done and said,
For on all great occasions
He's sure to lose his head.

—C. M. Ferebee, esq., of Camden, has located here. His office is on Elliott street.—S. Waters & Sons have opened a Beer Bottling House in the Fred Davis warehouse on East Mathews street.—The performance of the Wesleyan Glee Club at the Opera House on Wednesday night was a grand affair.—The thoroughly independent man is more respected than loved.—How we smile as we look back over our fears and find they were phantoms.—We acknowledge a very pleasant visit last week from our esteemed friend S. R. Carrow, of Washington.—The pupils of the Public School have presented Prof. Hinton with a handsome chair and also made suitable presents to his able assistants. The presentation speech was made Master Bennett G. Land, which was eloquently responded to by the Principal.—Miss Julia Jones, of Edenton, is visiting Miss Lizzie Engle, on Church street.—Did you ever know a man in your life who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly like a Christian?—One who has had some experience during the very recent past, writes:

Life is but a game of chance,
Full of ups and downs,
Full of dirge and full of dance,
Full of smiles and frowns;
One day full of glamsome cheer,
Next day full of ills;
Christmas comes but once a year
Then the *Chrismas bills.*

—We acknowledge a call the other day from Mr. G. H. Roberts, son of our old friend the late Capt. Henry Roberts, of Norfolk. He was accompanied by Capt. T. C. Ransome, of the U. S. Revenue steamer "Leona" on which are the Government Surveying Party under Chief Engineer F. W. Frost, which is making a survey of Turner's Cut and upper Pasquotank River.—Cupid is a physician who never takes his own medicine.—There was a grand New Year German at the Albemarle on the 31st There were ladies and gentlemen from Hertford, Edenton, Norfolk, Henderson and Baltimore in attendance. It was a great social success.—Don't think the girl will buy the ring, though it is leap year.—Mr. J. E. Barrett, who left a few weeks ago for Wilson to visit his sick wife, has returned and is again in charge of the "Economist" as Foreman. He is a worthy young man and a good printer.—It is said and it is true that

A bell without a clapper,
Useless and forgotten lies,
So doth the business of the man
Who will never advertise.

—Ed. M. Underwood, esq., now a rapidly rising member of the New Castle, Pa., Bar, is spending a couple of weeks visiting his mother, Mrs. Newton Underwood, on Church street.—Miss Mattie R. Copeland, of Woodland, who recently delivered an interesting address on Southern Quakerism at the Baptist Church, has been spending some time here canvassing for Dr. Stephen B. Week's book on the "History of Southern Quakers," which will be issued in a few weeks.—Rev. Solomon Pool and family spent several days here last week. They were en route from Smithfield to South Mills, where they are now located.—On the last day of the Old year and the first day of the New we had slices of Watermelon laid on our table by Mr. Evan Pritchard. It was from a second crop melon he had raised and kept.—A jilted case in the West End is thus reported:

Brain whirl:
Madly jealous;
His girl;
Other fellows.

—Pay your Corporation taxes.—Quite a number have said the past week: "How I did miss the CAROLINIAN." Well, here it come again, and it will appear regularly for another year, and no effort will be spared to make it a welcome visitor every week.—Mr. Geo. A. Hayes, of New York City, is here to spend a month or so. He called and paid his respects on Saturday. On the same day we had a call from the Rev. B. C. Krupp, of Lehighton, Pa., who was on a few days visit to his friend Mr. R. O. Preyor.—"Well, Willie," asked grandma on Christmas, "have you all the dinner you want?" "Nome," answered the truthful little fellow, "but I have had all I can eat."—Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson, of New York, are here to spend the Winter.—The Rhymster, on being asked to write a motto for a Te Cozey, penciled the following:

Lovely woman is the sugar,
Spoons, alas, men always be;
Matrimony is hot water,
So we make one cup of tea.

—Mr. John L. Sawyer is removing his hardware store into the large building recently occupied by Weatherly & Twiddy, corner of Water and Fearing streets, and Mr. James Aydlett has entered into copartnership with him in the business. The dry goods store of Sawyer & Jones will be moved into the Sawyer building.—"What is a coincidence?" asked the teacher. "Twins," answered a little fellow in the class.—Remarked a citizen the other day: "It used to be the 'Big 4' now it is the 'Big 2'" Well, it is only retributive justice, that is all.—Mr. M. N. Sawyer is still making improvements in the Lincoln Park addition to the city. He is an enterprising man.—On Monday we had a social call from our old townsman Col. A. L. Jones, it being the anniversary of his 76th birthday. He is as hale and hearty as most men at 60.—Mrs. Bettie Sawyer has been visiting friends at Edenton.—Mr. W. G. Underwood, who has been absent in Philadelphia in the employ of the Blades Lumber Co. since July, is home on a couple of weeks visit.—Our esteemed townsman S. S. Fowler, now of Philadelphia, is here on a short visit. He is the guest of Mr. D. S. Kramer on Main street.—It is reported that Mr. J. D. Fulmer, who sometime ago moved to Philadelphia, will soon return with his family back to this city. They will be welcomed by all.—Mr. R. J. Bliss, representing the Machinery Supply firm of Mayer & Co., of Norfolk, called on Monday and paid his respects. He contemplates locating here.—Miss Fannie Melson, of Plymouth, paid a short vistit here last week. She was the guest of Mrs Geo. W. Cobb, on Road street.—Messrs Breen and Craig have returned from their holiday vacation and are getting the machinery ready to drive the piles on Tiber Creek.—The "Elizabeth City Telephone Company," recently organized, is about ready to operate. It is stated that 45 phones are already taken.—Mr. John B. Breen, of Alexandria, Va., arrived here on Saturday and will remain to assist his brother Contractor Breen in the work on the Canals.—Miss Grace Bland, a charming young lady of Portsmouth, is visiting her cousins, the Misses bland, on Main street.—See the new ad of "The Fair."

EYE HAS NOT SEEN | **EAR** HAS NOT HEARD,

neither has it entered into the hearts of men (or women either) what we have in store for you.

Have you Seen

our elegant assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Milinary, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, &c.? Nothing like it has ever been shown here beofre.

Have you Heard

that we are offering this stock at prices way down, the very mention of which will make you think that we must have made a mistake.

It's a Fact.

We've got the goods. You have the money. We want to exchange with you, and if you will call at our store we will offer you such inducements that you will be glad to accept our terms.

Come & Inspect

our stock, and buy what you are in need of, and we will both be happy.

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Our Store is now filled to the utmost with a choice line of carefully selected Bargains in Men and Boys

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All of the prevailing styles in assortments complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community. Our prices are of uniformly low grade. Our prices do our talking Our prices cannot be copied by would-be competitors. Our prices make our business which talks for itself.

If you Want

SRPERIOR GOODS MARVELOUSLY CHEAP VISIT

Moses Weisel.

OUR COLORED PEOPLE

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

Another marriage Thursday night.

S. W. Harris spent the holidays in Norfolk.

S. F. Lane has returned from his trip to Wilson.

Miss C. N. Kearney has returned from her visit to Washington.

Rev. R. A. Whedbee, of Goldsboro, paid a recent visit to our city.

Mrs. Penelope Jones, who has been quite sick, is now convalescing.

Mrs. F. N. B. Reid, of Boston, is visiting her father, Wyman Lane.

A. J. Ferebee and wife, of Shawboro, were in the city on Thursday.

George E. Jones spent a few days at home and has returned to New York.

Messrs. J. L. Brothers and Walter Reeves left this week for a short trip to Edenton.

Mrs. Irene Taylor, of Kinkora N. J., is here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Rose Cofield.

Mrs. Florence Blackwood of Portsmouth, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming.

Misses Pauline Pool and Rebecca Lumsden arrived recently from Philadelphia on a visit to relatives here.

Miss Mary Gaskins, of Cresswell, after spending a few days here with her sister, Mrs. J. L. Newby, has returned home.

Emancipation Day was appropriately observed here on January 1st. A very able address was delivered by Rev. H. B. Pettigrew. An organization looking to the literary, political and material interests of our people throughout the country was effected with J. R. Fleming president and Prof. J. W. Brown secretary.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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and Children from poverty in case of your death by Insuring your Life in the STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Worcester Mass., one of the Oldest, Strongest and Most Reliable Non-forfeitable Dividend Paying Insurance Companies in the United States.

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1896.

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THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE reproduces from Foreign Periodicals all those articles which are valuable to American readers. Its field of selection embraces all the leading Foreign Reviews, Magazines, and Journals, and the tastes of all the classes of intelligent readers are consulted in the articles presented. Articles from the

ABLEST WRITERS IN THE WORLD

will be found in its pages.

The following list gives the principal periodicals selected from, and the names of some of the well known authors whose articles have recently appeared in the Eclectic.

PERIODICALS.	AUTHORS.
Westminister Review,	Hon. W. E. Gladstone,
Contemporary Review,	Andrew Lang,
Fortnightly Review,	Prof. Max Mueller,
Nineteenth Century,	J. Norman Lockyer,
Sciance Review,	James Brice, M. P.,
Blackwood's Magazine,	William Black,
Cornhill Magazine,	W. H. Mallock,
Macmillan's Magazine,	Harbert Spencer,
New Review,	T. P. Mahaffy,
National Review,	Sir Robert Ball,
Chamber's Journal	Prince Kropotkin,
Temple Bar,	Archdeacon Farrar,
The Academy,	St. George Mivart,
The Antheneum,	Rev. H. R. Hawels,
Public Opinion,	Frederic Harrison,
Saturday Review,	Mrs. Oliphant,
The Spectator,	Karl Blind,
etc., etc.,	etc., etc.,

The aim of the Eclectic is to be instructive and not sensational, and it commends itself particularly to Teachers, Scholars, Lawyers, Clergymen and all intelligent readers who desire to keep informed of the intellectual progress of the age.

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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

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"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

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"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

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50 CTS ON THE DOLLAR.

The Stock must be sold before January 15th, 1896.

Prices are Contracted, Like the Boy's Mouth,

When he ate Green Persimmons.

We are stocked with a big Winter supply of goods of the same superior quality for which we are noted, and we are glad to say that we can give you a large amount for a little money. Bear in mind the

Contraction is Not

In the quality, it is all in the prices.

You will see below how much your dollars will buy:

Nice Worsted Dress Goods 10c, 12½c, and 15c.

All wool Dress Goods Reduced in price to 20c & 25c.

Fine Suitings 30c, 40c & 50c; reduced in price nearly half. We will close out all Winter goods at greatly reduced prices during the month.

THE FAIR,

WATER STREET. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO

IT'S INJURIOUS TO STOP SUDDENLY and don't be imposed upon by buying a remedy that requires you to do so, as it is nothing more than a substitute. In the sudden stoppage of tobacco you must have some stimulant, and in most all cases the effect of the stimulant, be it opium, morphine, or other opiates, leaves a far worse habit contracted. Ask your druggist about BACO CURO. It is purely vegetable. You do not have to stop using tobacco with BACO-CURO. It will notify you when to stop and your desire for tobacco will cease. Your system will be as free from nicotine as the day before you took your first chew or smoke. An iron-clad written guarantee to absolutely cure the tobacco habit in all its forms or money refunded. Price $1.00 per box or 3 boxes (30 days treatment and guaranteed cure) for $2.50. For sale by all druggist or will be sent by mail upon receipt of price. SEND SIX TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SAMPLE BOX. Booklets and proofs free. Eureka Chemical & M'f'g Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Office of the PIONEER PRESS CO., C. W. HORNICK, Supt.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 7, 1891.

Eureka Chemical and M'f'g Co., La Cross Wis.

DEAR SIRS—I have been a tobacco fiend for many years, and during the past two years have smoked fifteen to twenty cigars regularly every day. My whole nervous system became affected, until my physician told me I must give up the use of tobacco for the time being at least. I tried theso-called "Keeley Cure," "No-To-Bac" and various other remedies but without success until I accidently learned of your "Baco Curo." Three weeks ago to-day I commenced using your preparation, and to-day I consider myself completely cured; I am in perfect health, and the horrible craving for tobacco, which every inveterate smoker fully appreciates, has completely left me. I consider your Baco-Curo simply wonderful and can fully recommend it.

Yours very truly,
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DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Bottom Prices to All.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

MORE SUNLIGHT FOR COWS.

Owing to the location of some stables, it is impossible to get much sunlight in them, but in the greater number of barns, where the cows stand in a row next to the side, it would be an easy matter to put in a few windows. One window for every two cows should be the rule, and they may be swung open to throw the manure out of them if necessary. If the sun can shine directly on the cows, so much the better.—Practical Dairyman.

PEARS REQUIRE CARE.

Pears require more care to keep well than do most other fruits. Many varieties will ripen best off the tree. This is especially true of the winter varieties, and it gives the grower an advantage, as by changing the temperatures he can bring forward a few at any time he chooses. The pears all do best when kept in a dark place in confined air. A trunk or drawer is best, and they should be laid so as not to touch each other, and with some woollen cloth over them. The pears should be kept in as cool a place as possible, but when any are wanted bring them out and keep in a higher temperature, preserving the same conditions as to darkness and keeping from exposure to changing air. Warmth does not rot them so quickly as sudden changes of temperature from cold to hot and the reverse. These changes imply a change of the air in contact with the pear and its exposure to the germs of decay.—Boston Cultivator.

CLEANLINESS IN FOOD.

An onion fed to a growing fowl will, in ten days' time, affect the flavor of its flesh. It is unreasonable to suppose that the filthy barnyard pool, from which many a goodly flock is obliged to drink, will affect it any the less. The quality of the food will make the quality of the meat and it is not unreasonable to suppose that disease and ill-health may be contracted from this source. Let us be careful, then, that we supply none but healthy and nutritious food to our flock. This proposition implies more than may be at first realized. It means that no more soft stuffs, such as bran, cooked kitchen scraps and the like, may be fed, unless upon clean boards, and then in sparing quantities. The drinking water must be looked to, as also the quality and character of all other food given. Exercise must be promoted in all ways possible, and a good standard of cleanliness be rigorously maintained in all their surroundings. If this be conscientiously done, success will surely follow.—Fanciers' Review.

TIME FOR CHURNING.

The cream during churning is exposed to the action of the air to a larger extent than when it is in the pans, because the motion of the churn draws in and expels the air alternately, thus making the same effect as if the cream were exposed to a wind. This, of course, has the result of greatly increasing the sourness of the cream, and this necessarily reacts on the butter and affects its quality for the worse. Thus it is necessary to do the churning in a perfectly clean place, where the air is pure and of the right temperature; for, if the temperature is not right, and either too cool or too warm, the cream is injured either way. Necessarily, too, if the churning is too slow, it is equivalent to making the exposure too long, and thus it is that slow churning must injure the quality of the butter. The right time is anytime under thirty minutes; it may be as little as ten or fifteen minutes without any harm; indeed, some cows' cream will churn much more quickly than that of others, and this is why it is advisable to mix the creams, as the churning of one helps the other, by gathering the butter particles more easily.—New York Times.

CUT BONE.

It is now settled, beyond all doubt, that no food is more productive of good results in the poultry yards as cut bone, writes J. H. Carmine. The poultry-raiser, large or small, who neglects to provide his hens at least once a day with a feed of cut bone, is standing in his own light, and losing good eggs when they are worth good money.

In the first place cut bone is a cheaper feed than any of the grains, and in the second place it increases the eggs produced in a manner equaled by no other food. In feeding, perhaps the best results may be obtained by letting the evening feed consist entirely of bone, giving one ounce for each fowl, and feeding grain in the morning. For growing fowls, the bone supplies nearly every element needed in the food, and I find that they thrive on it.

Bone cutters are now sold so reasonably that every farm should have one, as certainly as it has an ax to chop the stove wood. It is usually not difficult to secure the green bones very cheap, although I am told that in some places, butchers are taking advantage of the increasing demand to raise the price, but if every poultry raiser will take the trouble he can get a supply at no great expense, and will find that the increased supply of eggs will more than repay both trouble and expense.—Farm News.

BUTTER-MAKING.

In producing a pound of butter there are sixty-six times more room for skill than in the production of one pound of potatoes, says Professor Robertson. Dairying offers a man the best chance for putting his skill into money. The object of the butter-maker is to get the fat out of the milk with as little of the other constituents in the milk as possible. In every 100 pounds of butter there should be about thirteen pounds of water, eighty-two pounds of butter fat, three pounds of salt and two pounds of the other constituents in the milk.

A cow is not a machine, but a living organism, and therefore will not give a different product because she takes different food. The food does not alter the blood of a cow, from which milk is largely formed. Food will affect the quality of the milk sometimes by changing the composition of the fat itself. If the quantity of fat is not affected the volatile fats from the food will become part of the fat in the milk and gives its peculiar flavor to it. These volatile flavors can be expelled by heating milk or cream to 150 degrees. The case with which cream may be separated from the milk sometimes depends upon the kind of food a cow takes.

Cows, for making butter, should be handled under such conditions as will give them perfect repose. Cleanliness should be strictly observed. Impure air of the stable will affect the milk; the ensilage will not injure the milk when fed to cows. When cows have been milked a long period or have have been overheated, or without salt, the milk will become sticky and prevent a complete separation of the cream. By having a few fresh-calved cows' milk to mix with the milk of cows that have been milking a long time, a better quality of butter can be made. Keep the cream sweet and cold and use a suitable fermentation starter, and you will get a quality of butter in January as good as the quality of June butter. If cream is properly tempered, a temperature of from 54 to 58 degrees will be suitable for churning, and 45 minutes will be long enough to get butter.—New York World.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Wean the pigs at eight or nine weeks.

Too much feed is even worse than too little.

Rape is the most valuable autumn pasture for sheep.

More butter is ruined by working too much than too little.

Cottonseed is reported to give excellent results as a sheep feed.

A few bee colonies will do well where many could not prosper.

Investigators are agreed that cooking food for hogs does not pay.

An experienced dairyman claims that winter milkers require liberal grain feeding.

When making artificial swarms, the queens and drones should be raised from the best colonies.

Roses do not secrete honey in their flowers. Bees visit them to secure the pollen, which is very abundant.

There is no better food than ripe fruit. There is none more healthful, and at two or three cents per quart there is none cheaper.

The best dairy calf can be practically ruined by rearing it and keeping it as a beef animal. Beware of carcass fat and a beefy outline.

The farmer may have his berries at first cost. He saves expense of picking and provides a pleasure for wife and children. He saves boxes, cases, packing, freight, express and commission.

Every farmer in the country and every owner of a house in the village, should grow, "big berries and lots of them" for family use. He may thus have them fresh from the vines in summer, and canned, dried or preserved for winter.

A good layer has a small head, a long neck and back, and a wedged-shaped body. The eyes are bright and the comb and wattles are of a bright red. She is energetic and active, starting at every sound or motion with an elastic spring.

Fowls are about the only creatures that can eat pieces of glass, and it seems to agree with them. Pounded glass and crockery should be placed where they can get it, especially when the soil is muck instead of gravel. They must have such things to help digest food.

The nasturtium is rapidly growing in favor as a plant for the window garden. The trailing kinds are fine for twining around a window, and the dwarf varieties are excellent for pots. They readily lend themselves to house culture and are sure to grow if given intelligent care.

For spring planting place your orders early, in order to have choice stock. If you will wait until shipping time you may be disappointed. Before ordering, study carefully the merits of the different varieties and select those best adapted to your climate and locality.

Defects increase with age, and it is best to dispose of all objectionable members of the flock early in the season. Do not keep any chickens that appear stunted; they always degrade the appearance of a flock, and when once a fowl has been stunted it is not fit for breeding purposes, and in fact is not worth the keeping. Disease, or a tendency to disease, is hereditary.

The castor-oil plant seems to be a rank poison to all the animal world; no sort of bird, beast or creeping thing will touch it. Even a goat will starve before biting off a leaf; and insects that will eat every other green thing in sight, pass that by. There is hardly another instance in natural history of a plant being so universally detested by the animal world as the castor-oil plant.

THE COMMISSION NAMED.

Five Men Appointed to Inquire Into the Venezuelan Dispute.

ALL ARE DISTINGUISHED MEN.

Justice David J. Brewer, Chief Justice Richard H. Alvey, Andrew D. White, Frederic R. Coudert and Daniel C. Gilman the Ones Selected—Public Services and Character of the Men.

The President announced the composition of the Venezuelan Commission, which will consist of five members, as follows:

David J. Brewer, of Kansas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Andrew D. White, of New York.

Frederic R. Coudert, New York City.

Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland, President of Johns Hopkins University.

The law authorizing the appointment by the President of the Venezuelan Commission was passed by the House of Representatives on December 17. On December 20 it was adopted by the Senate without amendment and without a dissenting voice. The text of the bill was as follows:

"A bill making an appropriation for the expenses of a commission to investigate and report on the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the sum of $100,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the President, to report upon the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana."

MEN WHO WERE NAMED.

Sketches of the Members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

David Joslah Brewer was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, in 1837, and was the son of a missionary. He was educated at Wesleyan University, Connecticut, and at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1856. He studied law in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York City, and at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in New York City. He finally removed to the West, and began the practice of his profession in Kansas City, Missouri, afterward removing to Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1861-64 he served as a United States Commissioner; in 1862-63 as Judge of Probate and Judge of the Leavenworth County Criminal Court; in 1863-69 as Judge of the First Judicial Court of the State, and at the same time was Superintendent of Public Schools. In 1869-70 he filled the office of City Attorney, and in 1870 became a judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas. He was twice re-elected to that position, the term of office being six years. He also filled the office of Vice-President, and subsequently that of President, of the State Board of Education. In 1884, when Judge Brewer had entered upon his third term as Supreme Court Judge, and held the position of Chief Justice, he was appointed by President Arthur United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit, comprising the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska. In 1889 he was nominated to the Supreme Court of the United States by President Harrison.

Judge Richard Henry Alvey is a native of Maryland. He was on the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and was elected Chief Judge of the Fourth Circuit under the new constitution, and was re-elected in 1882. He was designated by Governor Hamilton as Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland to succeed Judge Bartol. This place he resigned to accept the office of Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia. This court has just been created by act of Congress, and President Cleveland strongly urged Judge Alvey to take the place of Chief Judge and organize the new court. Upon the death of Chief Justice Waite, during Mr. Cleveland's first term, some of the Justices of the Supreme Court urged the President to appoint him Chief Justice of the United States. This the President was disposed to do, but, it is understood, was deterred by the fact, so it has been said, that Judge Alvey is a Southern man, and it was feared that for that position to go to the South might create animosities.

Andrew Dickson White is distinguished as an educator. He is a native of New York, having been born at Homer, in November, 1832. He is of New England parantage, and a graduate of Yale. He was President of

ANDREW D. WHITE.

the Republican State Convention in October, 1861, and was United States Minister to Germany from 1879 to 1881. Mr. White was also one of the United States Commissioners to San Domingo, and aided in preparing the report of that commission. He was the first President of Cornell University. Soon after his graduation he became attached to the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. A few years later he became professor of history and English literature in the University of Michigan. He was appointed Minister to Russia in 1892, but resigned two years later.

Frederic R. Coudert was born in New York City in 1832 and was educated in Columbia College, which he entered at the age of fourteen years. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday. He served as one of the American counsel in the Bering Sea arbitration, and ten years before that was a delegate to the International Congress on the Laws of Nations. He was one of the Democratic lawyers commissioned to represent his party in the returning board controversy at New Orleans, in 1877. Mr. Coudert was mentioned last summer as a possible candidate for the Supreme Court Bench. There was some talk during the early part of the present Administration of tendering Mr. Coudert the post of Minister to France. There has hardly been a case in the New York courts for a quarter of a century, involving a question connected with a foreign Government, with the exception of Great Britain, in which Mr. Coudert has not appeared as counsel. Mr. Coudert is a man of large wealth, accumulated entirely in the exercise of his profession. He has always been an ardent Democrat.

FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

Daniel C. Gilman was elected the first President of the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, in 1875. Among the many works that he has written is a memoir of James Monroe, which was prepared for the American Statesman. His fame as a scientist and historian is world-wide. Mr. Gilman is said to be not affiliated with any political party, but his tendencies are inclined to the Republican organization. He is a native of Connecticut and is in his sixty-fifth year.

MORTON A CANDIDATE.

Formal Announcement That He Will Be in the Presidential Race.

The dinner given at Chauncey M. Depew's house, in New York City, at which the candidacy of Governor Morton for the nomination for the Presidency was discussed, and

LEVI P. MORTON.

the plan for its formal announcement made has excited much interest in the city and State. There were present at the dinner, besides Mr. Morton and Mr. Depew ex-Senators Warner Miller, Frank Hiscock and Thomas C. Platt, Benjamin F. Tracy, James A. Roberts and Edward Lauterbach. It was decided at the dinner that Mr. Morton's candidacy should be announced in a series of simultaneous interviews.

The news of the plan, however, leaked out in some way, and several of the guests decided to make the news public. Among these was Warner Miller, who said to a reporter, in answer to a question: "I know of no formal announcement other than that his friends are authorized to state that Governor Morton, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, has consented to become a candidate for the Presidency. He will receive the full support of the Republicans of New York State, and of other States as well, I believe, and from now on a thorough canvass will be made in behalf of his candidacy."

ATLANTA'S FAIR OVER.

Cost the City $200,000, and Visitors Spent $5,000,000.

The final day of the Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened clear and bright, and the grounds were thronged. Many of the exhibitors had a large harvest in the sale of souvenirs, while the Chinese village auctioned off the bric-a-brac.

Mr. Inman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, said the Exposition, when all the debts are paid, will have cost the city of Atlanta about $200,000, or less than ten per cent. of the money expended on the enterprise. This includes the original subscription and the appropriation made by the city. The result is regarded as very satisfactory. It is intimated that the immediate benefit to Atlanta in money expended there by Exposition visitors amounts to $5,000,000, and that the ultimate benefits to the city and the cotton States are immeasurable beyond this or any other conservative figures that could be approximately stated.

The following is a detailed statement of the attendance: Adults, paid admissions, 738,115; children, paid admissions, 79,813; passes, 431,533; wagon gates, 35,000. According to the best reports obtained the Exposition Company had realized from the paid admissions $364,072.95. The percentage received through the concession department is figured at $115,654.32, and this, added to the gate receipts, makes the total receipts from these sources since the Exposition opened $479,727.27, but there are other sources to hear from.

According to the statement of Mr. S. M. Inman, who handled the financial department of the Exposition for some time, the total receipts of the Exposition Company will approximate a million and a quarter of dollars, while the expenditures were not above these figures.

REVOLUTIONARY WIDOW DEAD.

Eldest of the Eight Pensioners of the Revolution.

Mrs. Patty Richardson, the eldest of the eight widow pensioners of the Revolution, died a few days ago at her home in East Bethel, Conn. Patty Flint was born in Connecticut February 1, 1801, and was first married to Samuel Vinton, by whom she had four children. He died, and in 1830 she married Godfrey M. Richardson, of Cambridge, Mass., who, at the age of sixteen, ran away from his father's home in Cambridge, Mass., and helped throw up the redoubts on Breed's Hill the night before the battle of Bunker Hill. Her husband received a pension as a minute man by special act of Congress, and this devolved upon Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. Richardson was twenty-nine and her husband fifty-six when they were married.

Prominent People.

Representative Miles Crowley, of Texas, is a genuine cowboy.

The Pope has contributed $10,000 for the relief of the Armenian sufferers.

The body of Sergius Stepniak, the Nihilist, was cremated at Woking, England.

Lord Dunraven is esteemed in England to be very American in speech, manner and temperament.

It is said that in his early days Du Maurier's greatest ambition was to become a water-color painter.

Henry Russell, of London, the author of "Cheer, Boys, Cheer!" "A Life on the Ocean Wave," etc., is eighty-four years old.

A monument is to be erected to President Diaz, in the City of Mexico. It will be an arch, designed after the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris.

Paul Bourget is one of the youngest men ever admitted to the French Institute. He is a handsome man, with a clear-cut, nervous profile.

Frau Charlotte Embden, a sister of the poet Heine, is still living at Hamburg, where she celebrated her ninety-sixth birthday on October 19.

Miss Braddon, the novelist, has trained herself to reportorial accuracy in the observation and description of dress and the interior of rooms.

Ignatius Cardinal Persico died in Rome, Italy, the other day. The cardinal was an American citizen, and was at one time bishop of Savannah, Ga.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is said to have taken up his residence in Philadelphia in order to escape onerous taxation imposed upon him by the laws of Vermont.

The young Duchess of Marlborough, nee Vanderbilt, is negotiating with a London insurance company for a policy in a large sum on her life for the benefit of the Duke.

Rev. P. T. Rowe, whom the Episcopal Church has sent out as missionary bishop to Alaska, is said to be the most expert snowshoe runner among the white men in that country.

They say that nobody enjoys the newspaper cartoons made at Mr. Cleveland's expense so much as Mr. Cleveland himself. He wants to see them all, and laughs at them heartily.

Rev. Robert Collier, the eminent Unitarian divine of New York City, has decided to give up the active discharge of his ministerial duties on account of his age. He is now seventy-two.

President Crespo, of Venezuela, is a tall, heavy-set man, with a countenance revealing force and determination. He generally retires at 8 o'clock and summons his Ministers at sunrise.

W. H. Harvey, the author of "Coin's Financial School," has founded a new party. It is in the form of a political "order," and is called "Patriots of America." It is devoted to free silver exclusively.

The German Crown Prince is a keen-witted lad. When the Emperor dismissed Bismarck his young hopeful cheerfully observed, "Father, they say you will now tell the people what to do all by yourself. You will enjoy that, won't you?"

FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland held their New Year's reception at the White House.

Associate Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, has been tendered and has accepted a place on the Venezuelan boundary commission.

Captain Alexander H. McCormack, United States Navy, now on duty at Norfolk, Va., has been selected to succeed Commodore John A. Howell as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Orders have been cabled by the Navy Department directing the gunboat Petrel, now on the Asiatic station, to return to San Francisco. The Petrel has been on active sea service for five years, and is badly in need of new tubing for her boilers. The cruiser Boston, now at Mare Island, Cal., will relieve the Petrel.

The American Consul at Matanzas was so alarmed by Gomez's raid that he asked for protection from Washington.

Secretary Carlisle in an authorized interview says the trouble with the Treasury is not on account of revenue, and that the House bill will not furnish any relief.

In the House Mr. Daniels (Rep. N. Y.), made a unanimous report from Committee on Elections No. 1, declaring Mr. Belknap (Rep.) entitled to the seat for which Mr. McGann (Dem.) holds the certificate from the Third District of Illinois.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Henry H. Rolapp, of Utah, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held the railroad combine to be illegal and has taken steps to dissolve it.

Navy officials are considering the availability of fast steam yachts for use as torpedo boats.

Brigadier-General Wheaton reports that the newly adopted magazine army rifle has not met expectations in the Department of the Colorado. An official report by an inspector of target practice condemns it.

Domestic.

For the third time Patrick J. Gleason was installed as Mayor of Long Island City, N. Y.

Mrs. Catherine Hatch, from whom, it was said, Dr. Burnette caught the cancerous disease which killed him, herself died of cancer in New York City.

New York City's budget for 1895, as finally passed, calls for $43,995,571 to be raised in taxes, or $6,519,611 more than in 1895.

Ex-Governor Edward J. Curtis died at Boise, Idaho, after a brief illness.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court, New York City, went out of existence.

Governor Morton, of New York, appointed Irving G. Vann, of Syracuse, to succeed Judge Peckham on the Court of Appeals.

In his annual message Governor Morton to the New York Legislature upholds the Monroe doctrine, but deprecates any thought of war between the United States and Great Britain. He favors such excise legislation as will reduce the number of saloons in the State. Both Houses of the New York Legislature convened. Hamilton Fish was re-elected Speaker of the Assembly.

At Victor, Col., George Smith and Tom Pascoe were killed and W. Ferguson mortally wounded in the Union Theatre during a drunken fight.

The budget of New York City for 1896, as completed, is $46,400,000, an increase of $6,500,000 over that of 1895.

The citizens of Marion County, Kentucky, held a mass meeting to raise money for a reward for the capture of members of the mob that burned to death a woman and killed her paramour. This is now said to have been composed of only five men.

Burglars chloroformed Mrs. Wieman at Port Jervis, N. Y., and stole $6000 worth of property.

Edward Hallenbach, of Brooklyn, seriously wounded William C. Robinson at the latter's home, in New York City, firing seven shots at him, of which three took effect. The shooting, it is thought, was done to avenge family honor.

Three free silver organizations were combined in Chicago under the name of the American Bimetallic Union.

Mayor Swift, of Chicago, Ill., in a speech at a banquet, charged the corruption of the City Council to "prominent citizens."

Lord Dunraven sailed from New York for England on the Umbria, after giving his testimony before the committee investigating the charge of fraud against the Defender syndicate.

Albert A. Nellis, real estate dealer in New York City, was placed under arrest by Coroner Hoeber on suspicion of having caused the death of Mrs. John A. Runnett, whose body was found in the area of his residence.

Matthias Geitner, a helper in Noedlinger & Sons' malt house, New York City, was found, beaten terribly, in the street a few minutes after he left the works, and died a few hours later.

The final count showed that twenty-seven persons were killed and fifty-two injured in the panic in the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore, Md. The Coroner's jury in the inquest over the victims decided that the audience was to blame for the panic.

Recent investigations of the condition of the Mississippi State Capitol at Jackson have demostrated that it is in an unsafe condition. Experts say that it is likely to collapse at any time.

Alfred N. Tripp, a wealthy resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., hanged himself in his barn.

The State Prison Commission of New York decided to recommend to the Legislature that convicts be employed in making supplies and doing work for public institutions.

Bart Tormey, a miner; Andrew Lawrence, laborer, and William Girard, firemen, were instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite at Milnesville Colliery, Hazleton, Penn. There was no other person in the vicinity at the time and the cause of the explosion will never be known.

Thomas Potts, charged with murder at Point Pleasant, W. Va., after being released on bail, fatally slashed a witness against him.

Made crazy by the sight of his barn burning, Leroy Mills, of near Akron, Ohio, a farmer, forty years old, rushed into the flames and met his death. He had been severely injured in escaping from the barn when the fire broke out.

Russia has ordered 1200 tons of heavy Harveyized armor plates for battleships from the Bethlehem Iron Works in Pennsylvania.

The four-story iron front building at Baltimore, Md., occupied by the firm of Oehm & Co. as a clothing store, was destroyed by fire. A rough estimate places the loss at $300,000.

A blizzard prevailed in the country east of the Mississippi River. An extremely high wind storm did some damage in New York City.

Edward Mill, pursued by a mob in Pennsylvania, jumped into the Lehigh River and was drowned.

Thirty-seven indictments found against policemen in New York City after the Lexow Committee's investigation were dismissed by Justice Ingraham.

Foreign Notes.

A despatch from Berlin, Germany, says that Kaiser Wilhelm will intervene if England threatens the independence of the Transvaal.

Outbreaks are reported again in Orfah, Turkey. Minister Terrell learns that all missionaries in Anatolia are safe.

The Cunard liner Cephalonia ran aground near Holyhead, England, but was floated and ultimately beached.

Venezuela is negotiating in the United States for war supplies.

Advices from Rome are to the effect that the Italian troops have evacuated Adowa, and that the place is now occupied by the Abyssinians.

A strong earthquake shock was felt at Cicciano, in Caserta, Italy. Several persons were killed and a number were injured.

From December 20 to December 27 there were seventy-nine cases of cholera at St. Petersburg, Russia, and fifty deaths by that disease.

The young Duchess of Marlborough, nee Vanderbilt, is very ill in Rome, Italy, with typhoid fever. The fever was contracted while she was in Spain.

Ex-Prime Minister Rosebery, of Great Britain, wrote a letter to the press saying that the Salisbury Government is solely responsible for the condition of affairs in Armenia.

A special correspondent in Georgetown, British Guiana, sends word that Cabral, the self-constituted ruler of Amapa, will resist all French claims to the contested territory. He continues to commit atrocious cruelties upon French subjects.

Venezuelan army officers are drilling daily on the hilltops around Caracas in the use of heavy artillery.

Mr. Gladstone's eighty-sixth birthday was celebrated in England and many Liberal clubs telegraphed congratulations to him.

A Melbourne despatch says 1000 tons of California wheat have arrived at Sydney, New South Wales. The stock of old Victorian wheat, together with the orders already placed in California, will cover the net deficiency for Australasia.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			—
Condensed milk, gals			—
Cream, gals			—
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras, ₱ lb	—	@	24
Firsts	22	@	23
Thirds to seconds	18	@	21
State—Fancy	—	@	21½
Thirds to firsts	13	@	19
Western Im. Creamery	13	@	19
Western Dairy	—	@	—
Factory, firsts	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	9¾	@	10
Full cream, good to prime	9	@	9¼
State Factory—Part skims, large	8¼	@	5½
Part skims, small	5	@	6
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	23	@	25
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	26
Western—Prime to choice	21	@	22
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	1 47½	@	1 50
Medium, 1895, choice	1 30	@	1 35
Pea, 1895, choice	1 27½	@	1 30
Red kidney, 1895, choice	1 20	@	1 22½
White kidney, 1895, choice	1 60	@	1 65
Black turtle soup, 1895	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 90
Green peas, bbls	—	@	82½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	3 50	@	5 00
Grapes, Concord, ₱ basket	7	@	10
Catawba, ₱ basket	7	@	10
Apples, King, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Greening	2 00	@	2 50
Baldwin	2 00	@	2 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	7 00	@	10 50
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
1895, common to fair	5	@	6½
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	9
Good to prime	5	@	8½
Old odds	—	@	—
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	85
Clover mixed	70	@	75
Straw—Long rye	75	@	80
Oat	50	@	55
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	9½	@	10
Chickens, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	11
Ducks, ₱ pair	65	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	5	@	16
Chickens, Phila. broilers	11	@	15
Western, dry picked	9	@	11
Fowls, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Ducks, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb	9	@	13
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
L. I., ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Yellow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl	40	@	60
Marrow, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	25	@	75
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	1 00
Carrots	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	65	@	80
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	8 00
Lettuce	—	@	5 00
Tomatoes, ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	6 50
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 00
String beans, ₱ crate	2 00	@	6 00
Watercress, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Kale, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Spinach, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Spring Patents	3 40	@	3 75
Winter Patents	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	70½
May	—	@	66½
Corn—No. 2	31½	@	35½
Oats—No. 2 White	24½	@	24½
Track, White	22½	@	27½
Rye	43	@	45
Barley	32	@	45
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	5.15c	@	5.20
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	22 50
Calves, city dressed	8	@	13
Country dressed	7	@	11½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	4 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 25	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 50
Dressed	4	@	6½

The First Cellulose Factory.

Owensboro, Ky., has been selected as the site for the first corn stalk cellulose factory. The Government has ordered the new product to be used for the coffer-dams in battleships. Five or six are shortly to be constructed. Cellulose takes the place of the cocoa product—is lighter, cheaper and has stood Government tests better. Negotiations are pending to secure the adoption of its use by the English Government. The factory is being fitted up by Philadelphians.

Austin Made Poet Laureate.

Among the New Year's honors gazetted in England by Queen Victoria was Alfred Austin, to be Poet Laureate. The new Laureate was born near Leeds, May 30, 1835, and was graduated from the University of London in 1853. In 1857 he was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, but early manifested a devotion to the muses and a disinclination for the more prosaic career of a lawyer.

Fifty Killed by Fire Damp.

An explosion of fire damp took place in the Wrangel colliery, near Waldenburg, in Prussian Silesia. Fifty persons are known to have been killed or injured and seventeen others are missing. Twenty-one bodies have already been recovered and twelve of the injured men have been brought to the surface.

County Sheriff Robbed.

As Sheriff Deval was leaving his office, in Ellisville, Miss., three men rushed upon him, tied his hands behind him, made him give them the combination of the safe, opened it and took about $8500. No one else was present, and the statement is that of the Sheriff.

Newsy Gleanings.

Maine's ice crop this season is large.

Horseflesh is dearer than beef or mutton in Paris.

The outlook for California grape-growers is good.

Japan is hurrying to build adequate coast defences.

The rivers in the North and West are running full.

Gold and silver have been discovered in Carroll County, Arkansas.

A big hospital to cost $1,800,000 is proposed at the City of Mexico.

Philadelphia men tried to get up a corner in Christmas trees, but failed.

The extermination of wolves in Missouri has brought on a plague of rabbits.

A Rahway (N. J.) man killed a 200-pound bear in his chicken yard the other night.

One day lately San Francisco, Cal., sold and shipped 8,000,000 bushels of wheat to Australia.

A fresh geyser of warm water has broken loose from the farm of H. H. Harding, near Carthage, Mo.

Nevada's gold yield for the past year is estimated at $1,220,700, and the silver yield at 997,500 ounces.

St. Louis, Mo., figures that she will be at least $2,000,000 richer for the Republican National convention.

There are only 360 Chinamen in the whole of New Mexico, according to the registry certificates issued under the new law.

The Japanese Parliament was opened and the Emperor sent in a message of congratulation over the result of the war with China.

There are 1022 American citizens in China, about one-half of whom are women. Five hundred and six of the number are missionaries.

The Humane Society at Minneapolis is trying to break up a big rabbit hunt projected there, on the ground that it is a cruel sport.

Adolph Sutro, of San Francisco, Cal., has offered a free site for a technical high school for which the late J. S. Wilmerding left $400,000.

It is said the Bavarian Minister of War has authorized the purchase of 9000 cycles which are to be used for the infantry and sharpshooters.

A Bible institute, planned after the great undertaking of Dwight D. Moody, at Chicago Ill., is to be established in San Francisco, Cal., under the superintendency of Miss Mondora Berry, supported by the ministers of all the leading Evangelical churches.

A proposal has been made to erect a statue to Pasteur at Melun, to commemorate his first experiments in vaccinating sheep afflicted with anthrax, which were conducted at Pouilly-le-Fort in 1881.

Time and Tide.

"Time and tide wait for no man" saith the adage—but there are many other things of the non-waiting kind which will not be put off and ought not to be. Half the misery of the world is caused by delay, and Rheumatism is one of those insidious ills which demands prompt attention, especially in midwinter, when the cold accelerates its action and intensifies pain. If allowed to have its way, it will wait for no man in its rapid development of the chronic stage. When this is reached, then come troubles, not only in its misery but in many ways where a helpless condition throws the sufferer out of work and money. But whether in its acute, chronic or inflammatory stage, don't wait. The tide of pain will go on and so will loss of time. At the same time we all know that St. Jacobs Oil is made and sold for the express purpose of curing the worst cases in their worst form at any stage. It has cured and will cure in nine cases out of ten.

The weekly financial reports in the London papers show that but few new gold mining companies are being marketed at present.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The stockholders of the Keely motor held a meeting in Philadelphia and reorganized.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will invariably give relief.

C. P. Huntington is said to own 163,000 acres of land in Northern California.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness